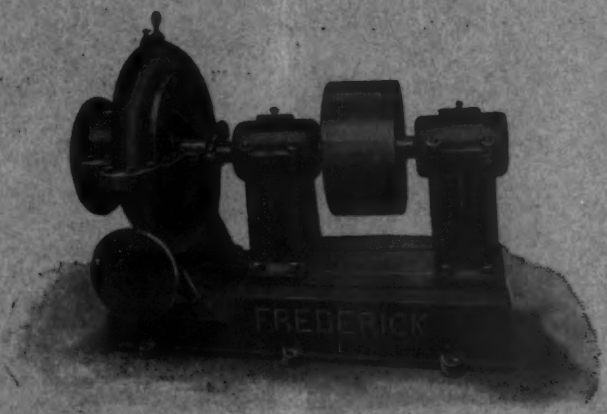
MAY 17 1926

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

Vol. LXXXII, No. 19 MAY 18, 1926 Per annum, $4.00 Per copy, 10 cents

FREDERICK PUMPS



To produce good paper at low cost is the job of the papermill. Efficient pumping equipment is an important factor in keeping down the production cost. More and more papermills are becoming convinced that there is no better pumping equipment for this purpose than Frederick Pumps.

The Frederick Iron & Steel Company

Frederick, Maryland

In Canada: Dominion Engineering Works, Ltd., Lachine, Que.

P. H. Glatfelter Co.
Spring Grove, Pa.

This mill promptly swung into line —E B G made the installation

PROGRESSIVENESS is an asset of the P. H. Glatfelter Co., Spring Grove, Pa. This spirit was displayed by the early trial given EBG Liquid Chlorine. The qualities of this improved bleaching process gave promise of freeing bleaching from the time and labor wastes inseparable from the use of Chloride of Lime. The P. H. Glatfelter Co. were not disappointed.

EBG Liquid Chlorine gives solutions of unvarying uniformity and 100% efficiency. It is easy of control, with an absence of irritating lime dust. Bleach production is increased without additional equipment; and there are no sludge losses. Freight charges are, of course, minimized.

Single-unit tank cars holding approximately 30,000 pounds, and multi-unit tank cars consisting of 15 one-ton containers, offer the large user of Liquid Chlorine every possible advantage.

SINGLE-UNIT TANK CAR

MULTI-UNIT TANK CAR

EBG SERVICE

Includes abundant production facilities and container equipment, of course; expert engineering counsel in the use of Liquid Chlorine which would naturally be expected of the pioneer manufacturer. But beyond these a service which is much more comprehensive than the usual conception. Investigation will reveal the significance of this.

EBG

Electro Bleaching Gas Co.

PIONEER MANUFACTURERS of LIQUID CHLORINE

Plant NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.

Main office 9 East 41st Street New York

Entered as second class matter August 13, 1925, at the Post Office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under Act of Congress of March 3, 1879. ESTABLISHED 1872 FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR Published every Thursday by the Lockwood Trade Journal Co., at 34 N. Crystal St., E. Stroudsburg, Pa. EXECUTIVE AND EDITORIAL OFFICES: 10 EAST 39th STREET, NEW YORK CITY. CHICAGO: 123 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

With Which Is Combined

Vol. LXXXII, No. 19 PULPED Thursday, May 13, 1926

The Magazine of the Paper Industry

Paper Production For March Shows Increase

American Paper and Pulp Association and Affiliated Organizations Issue Statistics Showing Gain in All Varieties of Paper, With One Exception, for Month, of 13 Per Cent over February—During the Same Period Wood Pulp Showed An Increase of 14 Per Cent, in Which All Grades Participated

The March production of paper in the United States as reported by identical mills to the American Paper and Pulp Association and cooperating organizations, showed an increase of 13 per cent as compared with February's production, following a 3 per cent decrease in February over January, according to the Association's Monthly Statistical Summary of Pulp and Paper Industry. All grades showed an increase in production as compared with February, with one exception.

The Summary is prepared by the American Paper and Pulp Association as the central organization of the paper industry, in cooperation with the Binders Board Manufacturers Association, Converting Paper Mills Association, Cover Paper Association, News Print Service Bureau, Wrapping Paper Manufacturers Service Bureau, Writing Paper Manufacturers Association and Paperboard Industries Association.

The figures for March for same mills as reported in February are:

Grade	Number of Mills	Production Net Tons	Shipments Net Tons	Stocks on Hand End of Month— Net Tons
News print	71	145,758	142,513	18,130
Book	60	99,162	101,041	38,634
Paperboard	111	201,379	198,380	44,747
Wrapping	75	52,645	51,337	38,680
Bag	26	9,319	9,429	9,195
Fine	87	33,926	33,423	40,030
Tissue	47	14,963	13,924	15,819
Hanging	9	5,709	5,541	2,700
Felts	15	12,795	12,331	2,645
Other Grades	65	24,063	24,207	16,393
Total—All Grades		599,719	592,126	226,973

During the same period, domestic wood pulp production increased 14 per cent, this increase being distributed over all grades. The March totals, mills identical with those reporting in February, as reported by the American Paper and Pulp Association, are as follows:

Grade	Number of Mills	Production Net Tons	Used Net Tons	Shipments Net Tons	Stocks on Hand End of Month Net Tons
Ground Wood Pulp	96	95,095	94,605	5,059	115,149
Sulphite News Grade	36	41,778	37,219	4,438	10,049
Sulphite Bleached	21	27,204	23,120	4,426	2,796
Sulphite Easy Bleached	6	3,966	3,515	662	772
Sulphite Mitscherlich	6	6,574	5,594	1,083	385
Sulphate Pulp	9	15,028	13,133	1,386	2,152
Soda Pulp	11	19,207	13,817	5,473	3,333
Other than Wood Pulp	2	109	.....	50	78
Total—All Grades		208,961	191,003	22.577	134,714

Gould Manila Paper Mill Burns

LYONS FALLS, N. Y., May 8, 1926.—Fire that broke out in the boiler room of the Gould Paper Company's mill at Shuetown early this morning destroyed the plant, the loss being estimated at $85,000. The mill was situated on the Moose River, about three miles from Lyons Falls, where the main plant of the Gould Paper Company is located.

Workmen on the night shift discovered fire in the wooden frame walls of the boiler house shortly before 6 this morning. So rapidly did the flames pass through the structure that it was doomed to destruction before any successful checking progress of the fire could be registered.

The first paper mill to occupy the site was built by the late Ward Hearst and John Moyer in the early 70s. That mill, which was one of the old cylinder type mills, burned in the early 1880s. In 1883 it was rebuilt and almost immediately taken over by Shue and Appel. It is from the name of the senior member of this firm that the community draws its name.

About 24 years ago the property was purchased by the Gould Paper Company for $75,000. Since then some improvements have been made, the latest having been new engines installed last fall at a cost of about $4,000.

Twenty-six men were employed in the mill, which was operated on two tour schedule of 13 hours for the night shift and eleven hours for the day shift. The product of the mill was trucked to Lyons Falls daily. Bituminous coal used as fuel was trucked from Lyons Falls. Coal has been used, however, only during the past few years, for prior to that the forests on the surrounding hills furnished the fuel.

Charles E. Cook, superintendent of the mill, has been in charge for 22 years. Prior to becoming superintendent of the mill he had been in the employ of the Gould interests as a riverman since he was 17 years old.

Charles K. Spaulding to Head Paper Firm

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Ore., May 6, 1926.—Charles K. Spaulding was elected president of the Spaulding Pulp and Paper company, Newberg, Ore., at a meeting held May 3, for completion of this new organization.

J. C. Compton was chosen vice-president and L. B. Ferguson, treasurer, with Clarence Butt, secretary.

W. H. Woolworth acted as chairman of this meeting. The nominating committee consisted of Arthur McPhillips of McMinnville; Walter Spaulding, of Salem, and S. L. Parrett. They reported seven names for directors as follows: Charles K. Spaulding, Salem; J. C. Compton, McMinnville; H. C. Spaulding, Newberg; H. M. Hawkins, Salem; G. W. James, Newberg; L. B. Ferguson, Newberg, and R. J. Moore, Newberg. These men were all elected to the board. Bylaws were read and adopted.

More than half of the $1,200,000 stock of the organization has been sold at this time and it is expected that construction of the new paper mill will be started at once.

More News Print Mills to be Erected in Quebec

Ste. Anne Power & Paper Co. to Build New Plant With Capacity of 200 Tons of News Print Daily—Operations Expected to Begin in April, Next Year—Second Mill to Be Producing a Few Months Later—Syndicate Headed by Alexander Smith

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., May 7, 1926.—The same financial interests which are back of the Spanish River and Abitibi paper companies are stated to be concerned in the organization of a separate concern known as the Ste. Anne Power and Paper Company, which is to build a news print mill near Quebec with a capacity of 200 tons daily. The mill is expected to be in operation in April, 1927, and a second mill is expected to be producing a few months later. The syndicate is headed by Alexander Smith, president of Peabody, Houghteling & Co., of Chicago, and he is associated with George H. Mead, head of one of the biggest news print distributing organizations in America. The same organization is interested in the Manitoba Paper Company, which is now building a mill near Winnipeg.

Wayagamack's Big Deal

It is taken for granted here that the deal by which the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company obtains possession of the timber on Anticosti Island in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, is correct, although a local direct of the company states that the consummation of the deal may take several months. The latest information is that the deal involves a transaction of $6,000,000, or 180,000,000 francs. Should the deal go through, the Wayagamack Company, which already controls almost 1,000 square miles of timber limits in this Province, will become one of the leading owners of timber rights in the Province of Quebec, as there are about 3,000 square miles of timber limits on Anticosti Island. It is said that the rights on the west end of the Island, where he has erected a chateau and has a permanent staff of two hundred people will be retained by M. Menier; he will also still possess fishing rights on the rivers of the Island and has made provision to protect the game.

St. Maurice Valley Issue

Announcement has been made that the St. Maurice Valley Corporation is to proceed at once with the issue of $1,200,000 seven per cent. sinking fund cumulative preference shares, the issue being in connection with the installation of the two new news print machines at Shawinigan Falls, construction on which commenced early in February. The new machines are being installed at the plant of the Belgo-Canadian Paper Company, at Shawinigan Falls, but will be owned by the St. Maurice Valley Corporation. It is expected that the first machine will be ready for operation in October and the second by December next.

New Mill Proposed for Newfoundland

News has been received here that negotiations are in progress for the establishment of a third paper-making industry in Newfoundland, with headquarters in the Gander Valley, where adequate supplies of pulpwood are available, and where there are favorable shipping facilities. It is not anticipated that the main work of construction will start before the spring of 1927.

Meanwhile, the Trade and Commerce Department, at Ottawa, has given out some particulars of the progress of the pulp and paper industry in Newfoundland. For the year ended June 30, 1925, exports of paper from Newfoundland totalled 70,350 tons, as compared with 60,537 tons in 1923-24; while shipments of pulp totalled only 12,711 tons, as against 31,674 tons. The value of manufactures of paper exported amounted to $6,272,886, and those of pulp to $215,896.

Since 1924 there has been a rapid growth of the pulp and paper industry of Newfoundland, and for the present year the estimated daily production is set down as 700 tons, as compared with 550 tons in 1925 and 200 tons in 1924. From a secondary industry, pulp and paper will have grown this year to a major industry, rivalled only by the fisheries of the Dominion; in fact, it is pointed out in the annual report of the Newfoundland Board of Trade, recently published, that the productive value of 700 tons of pulp and paper for 300 days is in the neighborhood of $12,600,000, as compared with about $10,000,000 for the fisheries.

During 1925 two companies have built and placed in operation three special ice-breaking steamers, about 9,000 tons deadweight each, to market their products, and that paper is now being shipped to the United States as well as to Great Britain.

Comparisons with Sweden

H. G. Schanche, manager of the Woods Department of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company, who has returned from a tour in Europe studying forestry conditions there, states that although Canada can learn much from the forestry policies in vogue in Scandinavian countries, we can still show them the most efficient methods in logging operations. In Sweden Mr. Schanche was particularly impressed by the fact in spite of their heavy consumption of wood for paper making their operations do not deplete the resources of their forests. The trees that may be cut in any season are predetermined by government agents, only mature growths being selected. The paper companies in Sweden own relatively small timber limits and rely to a large extent on the wood from farmers, who exercise the same care in cutting from their own wood lots. It is only in swamps that the government permits cutting areas clean as in this country, and then alternate strips of timber are left for wind and new growth protection.

The fire menace, about which unfortunately we know so much in this country, is practically unknown in Europe. The generous quantity of rainfall is largely responsible for checking any serious outbreak, and the organization of military and public forces successfully combat any fires before they assume any serious proportions.

South African Paper Market

Demand continues steady in the South African paper trade, writes G. R. Stevens, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cape Town. The only briskness is in a somewhat better market for kraft and wrappings, owing to the increased requirements of some of the manufacturing industries. In the wrapping trade Canada, due to an excellent product well advertised, is holding a share of the business in spite of close, and in some instances more advantageous, Scandinavian prices. Scandinavian mills will make a very stiff bid this year for a larger share of the contract business for news print, of which Canada holds approximately 80 per cent. A few South African book and bond papers are selling freely without making any particular impression upon the bulk of the trade which is British. One Canadian paper in particular is making excellent progress, and will soon be among the best-known book papers in South Africa.

High Water Closes Some Holyoke Mills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 12, 1926.—Local rains and warm weather gave the Connecticut River another boost during a few days the past week, the water reaching the nine foot mark and then slowly subsiding. Several paper mills on the river bank were forced to close down two or three days.

Raw Materials of Proven Reliability

MATHIESON Chemicals

Liquid Chlorine
Bleaching Powder
Caustic Soda
Solid-Flake-
Ground-Liquid
Soda Ash
Aqua Ammonia—26°

THE manufacturer with a good name to uphold safeguards his product by purchasing only raw materials of proven reliability.

True buying economy subordinates price to a far more important consideration — the reputation of the supplier for consistent fulfillment of all quality and delivery agreements.

The MATHIESON ALKALI WORKS Inc.
250 PARK AVE. NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO FAIRMONT, W.VA. PROVIDENCE CHARLOTTE

Caustic Soda - Liquid Chlorine
Bicarbonate of Soda
Anhydrous Ammonia

Soda Ash - Bleaching Powder
Modified Virginia Soda
Aqua Ammonia

Deal Direct with the Manufacturer

Uniform Materials Make Uniform Products

Against Embargo on Canadian Pulpwood

Samuel Cowan, Manager of Organization Formed in Thunder Bay District to Oppose Embargo Says Only Protection to Settlers is Open Market on Pulpwood—George W. Mead Invited to Turn First Sod For New News Print Mill of Thunder Bay Paper Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TORONTO, Ont., May 10, 1926.—Samuel Cowan, Fort William, Ont., who is manager of the organization of settlers and farmers which has been formed in the Thunder Bay district to oppose any export embargo or duty on pulpwood cut from freehold lands, has opened an office in the Graham & Horne Building, Fort William.

In a recent interview regarding the pulpwood situation, Mr. Cowan said his views on the matter had been arrived at after an intensive study of the relationship between the timber business and the agricultural development of Northern Ontario. "At the present time," he added, "the majority of freehold timber limits in Northern Ontario are in the hands of farmers and settlers. These farmers and settlers must, in order to clear their land, fell the timber, then stump and clear the land for the plow. This timber is largely used as pulpwood and can be marketed as such. From the proceeds of the sale of this wood the settler obtains a livelihood until his land is cleared and cultivated enough to obtain a living at farming. Under existing conditions in this bush country of ours, settlers who homestead, (the majority of whom have no money to start farming with) depend for their living on the sale of their wood for six months every year for the first five years they are settled on their homesteads. Because of the tremendous cost of stumping and clearing land, our settlers should be given every possible aid to market their products, especially those products which must necessarily be disposed of before the land can be brought under cultivation.

"The open market for pulpwood from farmers' and settlers' lands in this bush country is as necessary for the encouragement of farming development in Northern Ontario as hydro-electric power is to the development of our pulp and paper industry. I do not think you will gainsay me when I say that eventually the farming development of the agricultural lands located in our forest areas will contribute as much to our national welfare as any other class development, not excepting the pulp and paper industry.

"The only protection that our farmers and settlers have in respect to a price for their pulpwood—a price that will afford them a living—is the open market with no restrictions and, unless it can be proved beyond any reasonable doubt that such a condition is detrimental to our national welfare, I must continue to be actively opposed to the proposed pulpwood embargo or any legislation that would tend to put such a measure in effect."

Turning First Sod of New Mill

George W. Mead, who is head of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company, of Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., will be invited by the Port Arthur, Ont., Chamber of Commerce to turn the first sod of the site of the new news print mill of the Thunder Bay Paper Company. Frank N. Youngman, general manager of the company's interests in Port Arthur, has been asked to extend the invitation. Winnipeg business men will pay a visit to Port Arthur on May 19, traveling over the International Highway by automobile and it is hoped that Mr. Mead will officiate at the ceremony on that date.

Action Over Pulpwood Cutting

Pending trial of an action arising from a chattel mortgage given by Evan Topaloff, of Coppall, Ont., to the Lyons Fuel and Supply Company, of Sault Ste. Marie, of which Hon. James Lyons, former Minister of Lands and Forests for the province of Ontario, is the head, the administration of the business affairs of Topaloff has been placed in the hands of a received by an order issued by Mr. Justice Grant, A. E. Wade has been named as receiver. The action arose out of pulpwood cutting contracts and other agreements which the Lyons Company had entered into at various times and on which payments had been made to Topaloff's creditors. The Lyons Company took action to foreclose a chattel mortgage involving some $28,000 worth of stock, lumbering machinery and merchandise. Topaloff raised a counterclaim of some $22,000 and, in April last, secured from Judge Hartman, of Haileybury, an injunction restraining the defendants from further action on the mortgage until May 1, 1926 and particularly from taking possession of any of the goods and chattels of the plaintiff.

Resignation of Charles Syrett

Charles V. Syrett, who for the past seventeen years has been connected with the Victoria Paper and Twine Company, Toronto, has resigned from the position of managing director of that company and allied concerns, the Garden City Paper Mills Company, St. Catherines, and the Canadian Vegetable Parchment Company, Merritton, Ont. The plans of Mr. Syrett for the future have not yet been decided but, before entering upon new activities, he will take a well earned rest. It is understood that Leo E. Charles succeeds Mr. Syrett as managing director of the Victoria Paper and Twine Company with which organization he has been associated many years.

Work Starts on New Strawboard Mill

The Hinde and Dauch Paper Company of Canada, Toronto, of which O. H. Moore is managing director, will erect a fifty ton strawboard mill at Trenton, Ont., which is about one hundred miles east of Toronto. Excavation was started this week and the work will be carried out by W. J. Trimble, of Toronto. The contract for the new Fourdrinier machine has been placed with the Downingtown Manufacturing Company, East Downingtown, Pa., with a trim of one hundred and twelve inches. The Hinde and Dauch Paper Company will erect two large buildings and the strawboard from the new mill will be used in connection with the corrugated paper box and container business in Toronto. It is expected that the strawboard plant will be in operation by the end of the present year.

Notes and Jottings of the Industry

George R. Grey, of Sault Ste. Marie, vice president of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, was in Toronto last week on business.

Robert Hay, of the sales force of Buntin, Reid Company, paper wholesalers, Toronto, is receiving the congratulations of his many friends in the trade on his recent marriage to Miss Watson, of Toronto.

R. I. Finlay, president of the United Paper Mills, Toronto, and former president of the Canadian Paper Trade Association, spent the past week in Windsor, Lincoln and other western Ontario points on business.

How to Judge Paper Values" is the title of a retail counter discard, which has been issued by the Interlake Tissue Mills, Toronto, and illustrates to the customer the difference in value between the so-called bargain roll of toilet paper and the better value contained in the Interlake roll of seven hundred sheets.

Masterfold coated paper, which is made exclusively by Ritchie & Ramsay for the United Paper Mills, Toronto, is being shown in four attractively colored plates illustrating Maximur wall paper. The series is printed in four colors for Reg. N. Boxer, Limited, New Toronto, manufacturers of paper hangings and illustrate, in exact color reproduction, the firm's lines of wall decorations. The samples have won much admiration.

20,000 Tons

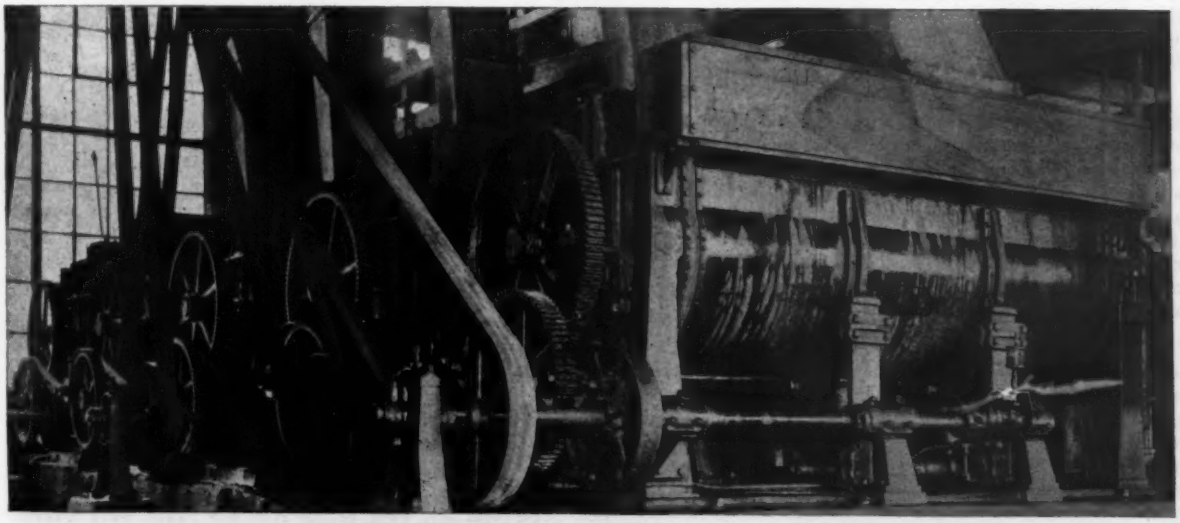
of paper pass through Bird Screens every day. This enormous output represents two-thirds or more of all the paper produced in North America.

Obviously, the reason for this overwhelming preference for the Bird Screen is that it is the best screen for continuous production of uniform quality paper of all kinds.

Have *you* changed to Bird Screens?

Bird Machine Company

South Walpole Massachusetts



BIRD SCREENS

9247

Demand for Paper in Philadelphia Broadens

Distribution of All Grades of Paper Is Gradually Improving—Fine Paper Market Becomes More Active Throughout State Territory—Larger Quantities of Wrappings Being Consumed—Many Paper Mills Operating at Full Capacity

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 10, 1926.—With the continued brighter outlook for the industry experienced ever since the late spring days opened up in seasonal activity for many specialties in the paper stocks, the Quaker City dealers have been gradually assuming broader distribution scope in the city and throughout the state. All grades of papers have been more in demand and, as the spring time days shorten, the number of sales enlarges. While there is a cautiousness on the part of the consumer in placing orders, and demands are still confined to the moment's need, the market is broadening to generalized proportions.

Fine Papers Holding Steady

The fine paper distributors have been enjoying a more active market throughout the state territory with the opening up of spring activities in the industrial centers and the agricultural districts. Printers and publishers have been heavier purchasers of the various grades of book papers, bonds and news print, consumed in the advertising trades or in the spring announcements and business changes. Coated papers are among the most active of the book papers.

Coarse Papers Continue in Seasonal Demand

There is a more gratifying demand for the lines of seasonally active grades used by the manufacturing industries. The mercantile trades have been more active within recent days and are now consuming larger quantities of wrappings. The open outdoor life is reflected in the demand for all classes of builders' papers.

Mills Operating on Broader Scale

The mills in the Philadelphia section and those in adjoining territory are broadening their scope of operation, and are now running, in many cases, on full time, while others have been running from 75 to 90 per cent of capacity.

Stocks at Low Mark

Though the mills are more active, paper stocks continue to hold to the bottom figures to which they were recently reduced. All grades are in demand, and mills are buying more frequently the raw materials in the paper grades, but prices show no tendency to advance and are holding firmly to rock bottom quotations, except in a few of the scarcer numbers, such as old and new manilas. The commoner grades of paper stock have been reduced within the past few days and continue to hold at the lowest prices of the year.

Keystone Paper Co. Wins Insurance Suit

After an eight days hearing before the Delaware County Courts at Media, Pa., the Keystone Paper Company won its suit in the contest with the five insurance companies involved in the claims for insurance of the machinery damaged in the fire which destroyed its mills in Upper Darby two years ago. The Keystone Company was awarded $111,000 of the $125,000 which was involved in the insurance claims, and with the accumulated interest on that amount estimated at $12,000, a total of $123,000 is the sum which it will receive from the fire insurance concerns. The insurance concerns are the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, The Fire Association of Philadelphia, the People's National Fire Insurance Company, Glens Falls Fire Insurance Company and the London and Scottish Fire Assurance Company. They represent part of the fifteen insurance companies which are involved in the indemnity for the destruction of the machinery, there being ten more firms to be heard in the United States District Court sitting in Philadelphia next month. Among the trade associates who testified in favor of the opposing insurance companies at the Media Court hearing were Harvey Garrett, of the Edwin T. Garrett Company, paper manufacturers, and Jacob Edge, of the Downingtown Manufacturing Company, builders of paper machinery, both testifying that the machinery was not so completely destroyed that it could not be rebuilt. However the Lindsay Brothers, and their father, David Lindsay, Sr., who owned the Keystone Mills produced evidence to show that the paper manufacturing equipment could not be properly restored, as it had been entirely destroyed in the fire. The other members of the Keystone Company are David Lindsay, Jr., W. Allan Lindsay, and their brother, J. Horace Lindsay. All attended the eight day hearing in the Media Courts. The Keystone Mills were among the oldest in the state at the time of the fire, having been established more than a century.

Blotting Papers Discussed by Association

When the Philadelphia fine paper dealers met at the Poor Richard Club last Tuesday in a midday luncheon, the topic under discussion by this division of the Association was the blotting paper situation. Recently a new idea in the distribution of blotting papers was introduced to the trade, which provided for the packing of blotting papers and their distribution in cartons at reduced rates. This phase of blotter distribution has the trade attention at this time and its advisability is being investigated by the local dealers. The innovation of carton package is being questioned by a number of fine paper dealers because it may react against the former method of cutting from stock sizes requiring an additional cost or expense in handling such as wrapping, the loss of breaking into packages, and other overhead. While the matter was discussed no action was taken at this time.

Garrett-Buchanan Co. Features Sesqui Papers

A special souvenir social stationery paper has been designed by the Garrett-Buchanan Company for the stationery and printing trades to commemorate the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. The new papers are appropriately designed in die stamped insignia of the Liberty Bell, the Sesqui Seal, and other emblems of a patriotic symbol identified with the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The papers are of a beautiful crash finish in all shades and white. Already they have been heavily stocked by the leading department, chain drug, and stationery stores in papeteries. The new Sinex Linen holiday line of 400 numbers of papeteries are being shown at headquarters here. They are to be had in all tints and all the fancy shapes.

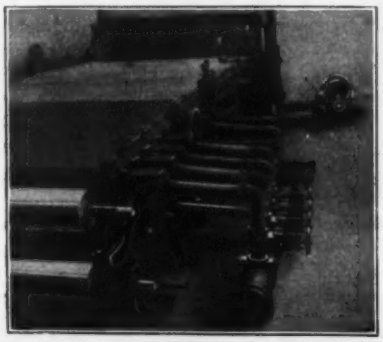
Paper Exhibits at National Greeting Card Show

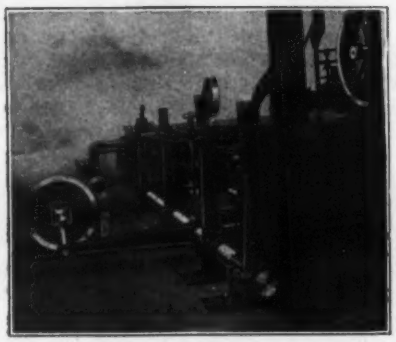
Among the exhibitors of fancy papers for the social stationery, engraving, stationery and greeting card manufacturers, and printing and advertising trades at the National Greeting Card Association Show held last week at the Adelphia Hotel, were several of the prominent American manufacturers and importers of French, German, Swedish, Italian, and Oriental high grade stocks.

Japan Paper Co. Exhibits Imported Line

Outstanding among the larger assortments of imported stocks to be exhibited were those of the Japan Paper Company, whose Philadelphia representative, Warwick C. Miller, was in charge. The entire line of French, Italian, Swedish, French and Oriental

Lost Profits—a Danger Sign!





OLD EQUIPMENT,—the danger sign today—cannot keep pace with modern requirements. The lost profits are too great. The advances made in paper mill operation through the Removable, Adjustable and Shakeable New Beloit Fourdinier, prove conclusively that it is unprofitable to keep on operating with obsolete equipment, with its attendant high costs, time out for repairs, lowered production and general inefficiency.

Two billion dollars is paid out yearly for unproductive time, due mainly to obsolete equipment.

Profit from the example of others—use your reserve fund to replace the old with the new.

Let us send you particulars.

Record as a Money-Earner

"———holds the best record as a money-earner of any machine in the United States on like products—which has been justified by the judgment of some of the best men in the country."

The NEW BELOIT FOURDRINIER

FOUNDED 1858 BELOIT IRON WORKS PAPER MACHY BELOIT WIS

BELOIT IRON WORKS **Beloit, Wisconsin, U. S. A.**

fancy papers featured in the displays represent the largest diversity of these papers ever shown in any of these annual events. Besides the line of fancy social stocks for the engraving, stationery, printing and advertising trades, three were varied novel effects in tissues for envelope linings, and for wrappings, with a line of imported box top papers, and those used for lamp shade manufacture and greeting card stocks. It is the first time that Swedish fancy papers have been shown at any of these events.

Guibout Freres and Co. Show French Papers

More than 450 grades of French papers are produced in the Guibout Freres & Co. mills in France, with New York offices at 1 W. 34th Street, and the larger part of these were exhibited at the National Greeting Card Show. New ideas in combination shades, with turn down corners to contrast with the surface colors, were the principal exhibits for papeteries and announcements for the social stationery or printing trades. Other entirely original and exclusive novelties from the French mills were monogrammed cut outs in handkerchief initials and Filigrane textures with three distinct initials in the monograms of the latter size, demi-notes and single sheet deckle edge styles. Fancy linings in moire, and reproductions of cloth designs, were among the newest of imported tissues for the envelope manufacturers. A wide range of choice in one and two quire boxed papers featured the 1926 holiday and standard stocks.

German Imports in Julius Beckhardt Displays

Assorted papeteries all ready assembled for 1926 stocking were features of the Julius Beckhardt extensive German made social stationery displays. There were many unique creations of the German mills in novelties for manufacturing stationers, engravers and greeting card manufacturers. Several portfolio stationery packets have been added this year in the reproduction of alligator skin containers with others in compact onion skin travelers folios and gift sizes. New acceptance and acknowledgment packets of high grade German papers were new ideas for the boxed novelties, as were the hemstitched cartes letters and billet-doux. A recent line is the Flapper Stationery in brilliant colorings, both boxed and for announcements, and other social stationery or advertising needs, of very modern colorings, combinations and designs. New wrappings in hand made parchment papers and German made glassines were among the displays. The Beckhardt line was represented by Miss Gladys Carstarphen, who was sent here to direct the exhibit from New York headquarters.

Morgan Stationery Co. Features

From the popular priced boxed papers to the larger and more fancy cretonne covered and silk coverings in boxes, the Morgan Stationery Company, of Springfield, Mass., gave a comprehensive assortment of American made papers for the coming holiday season gift counter or for standard year round stocking. E. B. Mills was in direct charge of the displays, newest among them being the fancy cretonne boxes in the new modes of these cloths, and silk and ferry cretonnes. Two of the leading papeteries were the Charlaine Fabrique, with all colors and linings of new designs in envelopes, and the Beau Monde, in deckle edge and French fold, with flat boxes, all having artistic cover designs.

Whiting Cooke Co. New Displays

The Whiting Cooke Company, Holyoke, Mass., was specially prominent among representatives of the American manufacturers. Its outstanding 1926 feature was the Louis IV papers in novelty finishes, all colors, and white hand loom papers, as well as glove skin white and colors with fancy linings to the envelopes of the latest shades and designings. Many new quill boxes, and those with ostrich pens, were added to the assortment, giving a decided Frenchy effectiveness, equal to imported stocks.

Sydney J. Burgoyne Shows Unique Papers

Sydney J. Burgoyne & Sons, manufacturers of greeting cards, 22nd street and Allegheny avenue, made a special exhibit of one of the oldest of English made papers. It is called the Antient Laid, and is made from old molds. The paper is made sheet by sheet by hand work, just as it has been made for several hundred years. The mills have been making these papers through five generations of English manufacturers.

A. M. Collins Mfg. Co. Adds New Papers

An entirely new line of book cover papers and coated book and card board papers have been added to the assortment of the A. M. Collins Manufacturing Company, 3rd street and Girard avenue. The new papers have just been marketed. They are particularly interesting as departures from the ordinary makes of their kind. The most interesting is the new Laidtone coated book paper, which has been patented. It is a semi-dull paper, with unique laid coated surface, which takes half tones and color engraving perfectly. This new surface has also been developed in translucent and coated blanks, tints and brilliant colors. The Laidtone book comes in white and ivory, 25 x 38 size, and 80 and 100 pounds weights, and the translucent in 3 ply, white, blue and green tints and ivory. The Laidtone blanks are to be had in orange, green and salmon. Samples are now being sent to the trade.

C. H. Clinton Paper Co. To Dissolve

Following the death of Charles H. Clinton, whose passing took place under tragic circumstances a few weeks ago, the business which he founded as the C. H. Clinton Paper Company, with sales rooms and offices in the Victory Building, 10th and Chestnut street, is now being liquidated, preparatory to closing. Ever since the death of the proprietor, the estate has been managing the paper house. The affairs of the company have been placed under the direction of the attorney for the heirs, Lewis M. Stevens, 2231 Land Title Building, for settlement of all accounts and final disposition. The offices in the Victory Building have been discontinued. The Clinton Company dealt in all grades of papers and specialties.

Daylight Saving Brings Double Birthday

When the Quaker City went on Daylight Saving schedule of operation April 29 it brought other changes and complications into the family affairs of Sylvester S. Garrett, head of the firm bearing his name and descendent of a long line of paper manufacturers and dealers connected with the history of Pennsylvania, and with headquarters at 259 S. 3rd street. When the stork called the night of April 29, it timed the arrival of the new heir to the house of Garrett on the borderland of Daylight Saving and the old time schedule. Young Master Daniel Thompson Garrett arrived at the home at 11:15 P. M. standard time, and the clocks were changed to meet the city schedule of Daylight Saving the same night at 12 midnight. This gave the youngest member of the family a dual birthday celebration of April 29 and 30, according to old and new clock records in force at the hour of 11:15 Standard and 12:15 Daylight Time.

C. H. Morian Made Sales Manager of Cherry River Paper Co.

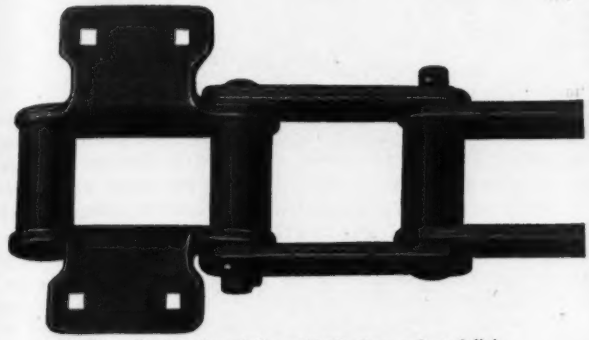
Clark H. Morian, for the past few years associated with the Cherry River Paper Company as traveling representative, has been appointed sales manager of the company, succeeding the late Clarence W. Collins, whose death occurred in mid April. Mr. Collins at the time of his passing was vice president and sales manager. No appointment has been made to fill the vacancy of vice president held by Mr. Collins. F. L. Space is first vice president and treasurer of the Cherry River Company. The new sales manager formerly was associated with the J. L. N. Smythe Company for six years previous to joining the Cherry River Company in the capacity of sales manager. He was also connected with the Groveton Paper Company and Chatfield & Woods, of Cincinnati.

Progressive Paper Co. Reorganized

A hearing in the petition for the dissolution of the Progressive Paper Company as a corporate concern is to be held on June 1

(*Continued on page 74*)

Ewart Link-Belt—furnished plain for drives, or with attachments for elevators, conveyors, etc.



"C" Class Combination chain, malleable iron and steel links, strong and inexpensive. Furnished with all popular attachments.

"1100" Class Malleable Iron Roller Chains, for heavy conveyors and elevators.

"88" Class Bushed Steel Roller Chain, for heavy drives.

Link-Belt Silent Chain. The Master Power Transmitter. Good for highest chain speeds.

Genuine Link-Belt Chain for Conveying, Elevating, Power Transmitting

More Efficient More Lasting More Economical

Our Engineers are ready to co-operate with YOU in choosing the right type.

We Make Them All.

2669

LINK-BELT COMPANY

CHICAGO, 300 W. Pershing Road

PHILADELPHIA, 2045 Hunting Park Ave.

New York . . 2676 Woolworth Bldg.
Boston . . . . 49 Federal St.
Pittsburgh . . . . 335 Fifth Ave.
Buffalo . . . . 554 Ellicott Square
Wilkes-Barre, 826 Second National Bank Bldg.
Huntington, W. Va., Robson-Prichard Bldg.
Cleveland . . . 320 Rockefeller Bldg.
Detroit . . . . 5938 Linsdale Ave.
St. Louis . . . . 3635 Olive St.
Kansas City, Mo., R. 436, 1002 Baltimore Ave.
Denver . . . . 520 Boston Bldg.
Minneapolis, Minn. . . . . Link-Belt Supply Co., 418 S. Third St.
Louisville, Ky. . . 321 Starks Bldg.
Ashland, Ky. . . . V. P. Dalmas & Co., 100 W. Winchester Ave.

INDIANAPOLIS, 200 S. Belmont Ave.

New Orleans 504 New Orleans Bank Bldg.
Whitney Supply Co., Ltd., 733 Tchoupitoulas St.
Birmingham, Ala., 720 Brown-Marx Bldg.
Atlanta, 810 Citizens & Southern Bank Bldg.
Toronto 2, and Montreal, Link-Belt Limited

H. W. CALDWELL & SON CO.:—Chicago, 1700 S. Western Ave. New York, 2676 Woolworth Bldg. Dallas, Texas, 810 Main St.
LINK-BELT MEESE & GOTTFRIED CO.:—San Francisco, 19th and Harrison Sts. Seattle, 820 First Ave. S. Portland, Ore., 67 Front St. Los Angeles, 400 E. Third St. Oakland, Calif., 536 Third St. Fresno, Calif., 215 Brix Bldg.

LINK-BELT

Obituary

Peter C. Brown

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 6, 1926.—Peter Cochran Brown, pioneer paper board manufacturer on the Pacific coast and founder of one of the several industries that later became part of The Paraffine Companies, Inc., died at his home, in Huntington Park, California, April 22, at the age of seventy-six years.

Mr. Brown was born on Laurence Law Farm, near Edinburgh, Scotland, March 4th, 1850. He was the son of Peter Brown and Jane Somerville—the latter a member of the House of Somerville, famous for centuries in the annals of Scottish history. His father was for a time employed in the Penicuik Paper Mills, and was a close friend of Adam Laurie Sr., who built one of the first paper mills in the Miami Valley at Hamilton, Ohio.

Upon the early death of Mr. Brown's father, the family moved to Edinburgh, and the mother took up the task of educating and providing for the eight children. Varied employment was secured for them and apprenticeships in useful trades. It may be said to her great credit that all of them filled their respective positions with honor. Mr. Brown was a grocer's messenger and delivered groceries before and after school, going to all parts of the city—carrying his large basket. At the age of twelve his regular schooling ended and he was apprenticed to a cabinet maker, which apprenticeship lasted seven years. He then worked in the ship yards on the Clyde, at Glasgow, finishing staterooms, and in 1871 sailed for America. For four years he was located in Cleveland, Ohio, and there followed his trade, mostly in the employ of the Pullman Company. He made a trip to California but returned to Cleveland the same year. The lure of the west was too strong and within a few months he again started for California. At Reno, Nevada, he heard of the disastrous fire in Virginia City. The possibilities in the rebuilding of Virginia City drew him to that place, and for nearly a year he participated in the frontier life of the Comstock Lode. One of his prized possessions was a book of patriotic songs used by him as a member of the Centennial Choir in Gold Hill on July 4, 1876.

He again moved on to California and in San Francisco worked on the construction of the old Palace Hotel and the home of Mark Hopkins. In January, 1879, together with his brother, James Brown, purchased a small paper board mill at Saratoga, near San Jose.

In 1880 he moved to Corralitos, a small village near Watsonville, that offered the necessary raw materials for paper making of that period. The mill consisted of a small wet board machine and two small straw wrapping paper machine. In 1896 a steam dried straw board machine was built, the first machine of this kind on the Pacific Coast. Mr. Brown's brother took up the duties connected with the mill in their San Francisco office while he remained in charge of the operation at the plant.

It was to Corralitos that Mr. Brown brought his bride, Catherine Boyd, a Scotch lassie whom he had met in Cleveland: and in Corralitos their five sons were born.

The business was incorporated in 1901 under the name of the California Paper and Board Mills, and a number of prominent San Francisco business men became associated. In 1902 the Keeney Mill, at Antioch, was purchased and converted into a combination paper and board mill. In 1912 that mill was sold to the Paraffine Paint Company and Mr. Brown, with three of his sons, decided to build a mill in Los Angeles. He spent about two months carefully looking over possible sites and selected one in Vernon. Here, in association with the California Paper and Board Mills, was founded the Southern Board and Paper Mills.

In 1918 Mr. Brown became a director of the Paraffine Companies Inc. upon the completion of the merger that formed that company. After a short time he decided to retire from active participation and his son, Bruce F. Brown, succeeded him in the directorship.

He was a lover of music and a singer of Scotch ballads. He took an active part in the entertainments of the several places where he resided. He was one of the few surviving members of the St. Andrews Society of Oakland, and was vice-president of the Celtic Club of Los Angeles, and a member of the Caledonian and Los Angeles City Clubs.

Mr. Brown is survived by his widow, five sons and seven grandchildren. His sons are Bruce F. Brown, Murray G. Brown, Harvey M. Brown, all associated with The Paraffine Companies in Los Angeles:—Ralph W. Brown, Manager of the Vitrefrax Company in Vernon, and Professor Everett S. Brown, of the University of Michigan.

Austin H. Dwight

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 10, 1926.—Austin H. Dwight, 71, president of the Hawthorne Paper Company, and one of Michigan's widely known papermakers, died at 8:30 Tuesday morning of last week in New Borgess hospital. His death was the direct result of a stroke of apoplexy, which occurred in September, 1925, while Mr. Dwight was at his summer home at Gun Lake. He was brought to Kalamazoo and for some time nursed at his home in Allen boulevard. For the last four or five months he has been a patient in New Borgess, but never has shown any decided improvement. Ward Whitney, a brother-in-law employed at the Hawthorne Paper Company, states that Mr. Dwight had a bad sinking spell Friday night and that it was then realized the end was near.

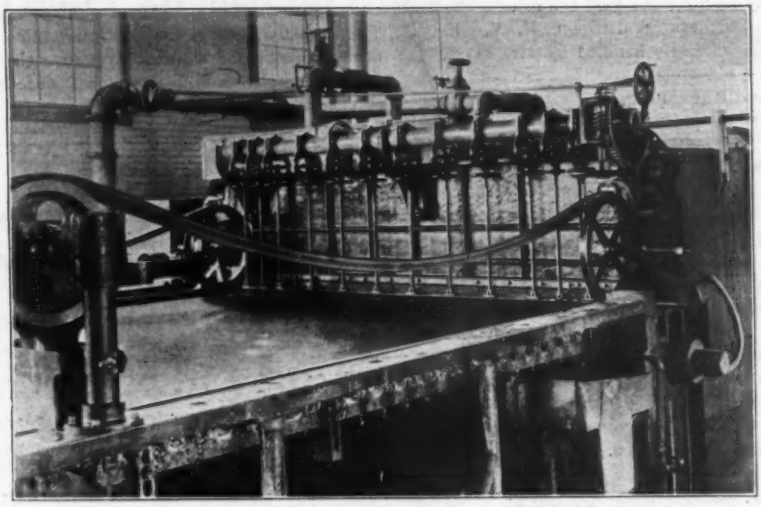
Three brothers, Walter E. Dwight of the Dwight Brothers Paper Company, Chicago, Dr. C. E. Dwight, Madison, Wis., and Hawley E. Dwight, Rock Island, Ill., survive. The funeral was held Thursday, burial taking place in Plainwell.

A. H. Dwight was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1855. He was one of a family of seven sons. His father was owner and manager of a successful brass foundry in the East, but following the popular trend among New Englanders came west with his family and settled at Martin. There the senior Dwight was very successful. He acquired and profitably worked a large farm of over 600 acres. This tract of land extends to Gun Lake and has a frontage of over three quarters of a mile on the lake.

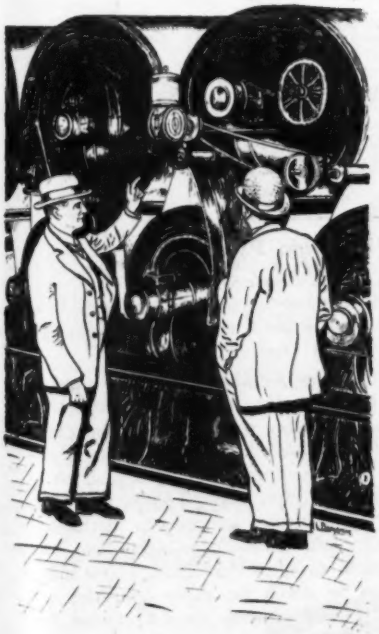
On this land is located the present A. H. Dwight summer homestead, a stone structure of almost feudal proportions, surrounded by a fine stone wall. The house is situated on the banks of the lake and is surrounded by a great sweeping lawn and spaces devoted to flowers. During the lifetime of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, this spot was developed and beautified into one of the finest summer homes in Michigan. It was as hospitable as it was attractive, affording the owners ample opportunity to entertain their many friends.

Mr. Dwight was here afforded ample facilities to enjoy to the utmost his hobby, the culture of dahlias. At one time he had over 200 varieties on his place, many of them being extremely rare. It was well worth the drive to Gun Lake to inspect his collection.

A. H. Dwight entered the paper business with his brothers in Chicago, the concern being known as the Dwight Brothers Paper Company. That has since developed into one of the best known paper jobbing houses in the country. While Mr. Dwight retained his interest in the Chicago enterprise, he has had nothing to do with the management of Dwight Brothers Paper Company since 1911, the year he came to Kalamazoo to assume the presidency of the Hawthorne Paper Company, a mill devoted to the manufacture of fine papers, ledgers, bonds and writings. Just how close this plant came to being placed under government supervision is recalled by the incident in 1916, when Hawthorne underbid Crane & Co. of Dalton, Mass., for the manufacture of government bank note paper. For some reason the contract did not come to Kalamazoo and one year later, when invited to again enter the contest, Mr. Dwight submitted no bid, declaring at the



Increasing Production *from* 5% *to* 10% *with a* Voith Inlet



By making it practical to speed up a Fourdrinier paper machine, Voith High Pressure Stock Inlets make possible an increase in production of between 5% and 10%, in some cases even more, depending on the stock and the balance of the mills equipment.

A 200" trim machine in an Eastern mill is probably making paper at a higher rate of speed than any other machine operating on the same grade of paper. Nevertheless, the speed of this machine has been increased 50 feet per minute by the installation of a Voith Inlet and a better sheet of paper is made. A like increase in speed has resulted in numerous other Inlet installations where ample drying capacity was available.

We will be glad to give you further information regarding this patented machine and what it is doing. A booklet and full information regarding the above statements will be sent on request.

VALLEY IRON WORKS CO.

APPLETON, WISCONSIN

New York Office: 350 Madison Ave.

time that his mill could not afford to take the business at any price.

Robert L. Pease came to Kalamazoo with Mr. Dwight, advancing to the position of vice president and secretary of the Hawthorne Paper Company, only to leave the past summer to become associated with Knowlton Brothers, Watertown, N. Y. F. C. Clark has assumed the duties formerly handled by Mr. Pease.

Gustave Kaffenberger

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, May 10, 1926.—Gustave Kaffenberger, vice president of the Shartle Brothers Machine Company, Middletown, died suddenly from a heart attack the latter part of last week at Middletown. Mr. Kaffenberger had a wide acquaintance in paper machinery circles and in the paper making industry.

At one time he resided in Hamilton. Later he removed to this city and then to Middletown, where he became associated with the well-known paper machine concern. He had retired from active business the past few years owing to ill health but always kept in touch with the business.

Surviving him are his widow and three children, Mrs. Ernest T. Flynn, Dayton; Mrs. Joseph McDonough, of College Corner, Ohio, and Norbert A. Kaffenberger. The funeral was held from his late home on Hughes street, Middletown.

Paper Industries Association To Meet

CHICAGO, May 10, 1926.—The next meeting of the Association will be held at the New Palmer House, Chicago, Wednesday, May 26 and Thursday, May 27.

On Wednesday, May 26, there will be meetings of the Folding Box and Paperboard Groups. The Container Group meeting will be held on Thursday morning; the General Meeting of the three Groups in Joint Session convening at 2:00 P. M., Thursday afternoon. The following is the schedule of all sessions:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1926.

9:45 A. M.—1:00 P. M.—Meeting of Folding Box Group. (Vice-President A. C. Osborn presiding).

2:00 P. M.—5:30 P. M.—Meeting of the Paperboard Group. (Vice-President Walter P. Paepcke presiding).

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1926

9:30 A. M.—12:45 P. M.—Meeting of the Container Group. (Vice-President J. P. Brunt, presiding).

1:00 P. M.—2:00 P. M.—Luncheon—all members.

2:00 P. M.—5:30 P. M.—Meeting of the 3 Groups in Joint Session. (President Fletcher M. Durbin presiding).

It will be noted that the schedule has been revised so as to afford more time for the individual Group Meetings.

Interesting programs have been prepared for the meetings of the several groups, as well as for the general meeting.

A luncheon will be served to all members, 1:00 —2:00 P. M., Thursday, May 27th.

Since the last meeting additional applications for membership have been received, which will be voted upon at the May meeting

President Durbin is calling a meeting of the Executive Committee to be held at the Palmer House, Tuesday afternoon, May 25. Meetings of the Standing Committees are scheduled to be held on the morning of Tuesday, May 25, calls for which will be sent out by the respective Chairmen.

Oregon Pulp & Paper Co. Floats Bonds

SALEM, Ore., May 6, 1926.—Clark, Kendall & Co., of Portland, has underwritten the $1,000,000 bond issue of the Oregon Pulp and Paper company here, according to announcement made at a meeting of the board of directors held today. The money will be available within 15 days, it was said.

The first $750,000 of the bond issue will be used in carrying on improvements to the company's plant, while the remaining $250,000 will be set aside as working capital. The bonds will draw 6 per cent interest.

Box Board Production for March

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1926.—The Department of Commerce announces March figures on the operations of box board manufacturers, based on reports of 89 firms operating 111 plants. The capacity data in the following table vary according to the normal number of working days in each month, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays being excluded since the five-day week was adopted by about 80 per cent of the mills.

Year and Month	Operation: Inch hours: Capacity	Operation: Inch hours: Operated	Operation: Per cent of Capacity	Production: Tons: Capacity	Production: Tons: Output	Production: Per cent of Capacity	Orders received (Tons)	Unfilled orders end of month (Tons)
1924								
Jan.	9,855,612	8,542,957	86.7	229,814	181,953	79.2	198,156	111,825
Feb.	9,476,550	8,290,289	87.5	220,975	179,854	81.4	167,855	103,643
March	9,855,612	9,194,400	93.3	229,814	200,411	87.2	195,635	97,181
Total 3 mos.	29,187,774	26,027,646	89.2	680,603	562,218	82.6	561,646	.....
1925								
Jan.	7,960,302	8,388,897	105.4	185,619	199,633	107.5	199,649	112,911
Feb.	7,600,440	7,550,968	99.3	177,320	177,292	100.5	162,724	100,403
March	8,360,484	7,569,995	90.5	197,186	179,067	91.0	169,924	90,062
Total 3 mos.	23,921,226	23,309,860	98.3	560,125	555,992	99.3	532,297	.....
1926								
Jan	7,600,440	7,808,482	102.7	179,260	192,413	107.3	207,657	118,531
Feb.	7,600,440	7,664,277	100.8	179,260	191,804	107.0	178,076	104,578
March	8,740,506	8,826,757	100.9	206,149	220,515	107.0	214,733	102,362
Total 3 mos.	23,941,386	24,299,516	101.5	564,669	604,732	107.1	600,466	.....

Year and Month	Shipments of boxboard (Tons)	Stocks of boxboard end of month (Tons)	Consumption of waste paper: Tons: Capacity	Consumption of waste paper: Tons: Consumed	Consumption of waste paper: Per cent of capacity	Stocks of waste paper, end of mo.: On hand (Tons)	Stocks of waste paper, end of mo.: In transit and unshipped purchases (Tons)
1924							
Jan.	179,947	46,696	217,828	170,291	78.2	132,010	55,215
Feb.	176,037	50,513	209,450	169,644	81.0	127,259	41,453
March	202,097	48,827	217,828	186,463	85.6	144,118	39,897
Total 3 mos.	558,081	.....	645,106	526,398	81.6	.....	.....
1925							
Jan.	195,501	52,466	175,938	193,285	109.9	172,382	53,820
Feb.	176,101	53,960	167,910	170,023	101.3	172,456	43,745
March	180,418	51,835	184,778	170,363	92.2	176,035	36,147
Total 3 mos.	552,020	.....	528,626	533,671	101.0	.....	.....
1926							
Jan.	192,989	47,714	167,980	182,702	108.8	168,459	44,477
Feb.	190,878	48,472	167,980	182,278	108.5	162,382	53,985
March	216,857	52,049	193,177	208,197	107.8	151,253	42,971
Total 3 mos.	600,724	.....	529,137	573,177	108.3	.....	.....

Students Visit Ohio Paper Mills

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, O., May 3, 1926.—Seventy-five or more students of the engineering department of Ohio State University came here last week on a special car to inspect Dayton industries.

Only a selected few of the many industries, however, could be inspected in the limited time devoted to this city. However, varied industries were chosen, including the Mead Pulp and Paper Company's plant on Idylwild Avenue; the National Cash Register Company, Dayton Laboratories Engineering Company, etc.

All of the details of pulp and paper making were gone over completely, the visitors giving particular attention to mechanical features. From Moraine City where the Delco-Light plant was viewed, the visitors were taken to West Carrollton, a few miles farther south. In this town, in which the paper industries are the only ones on which the populace depends for a livelihood, the parchment mills were visited.

The trip down the Miami Valley was then continued to Hamilton where the largest industries were given the "once over." Cincinnati also was on the itinerary of the students, as well as Indianapolis and other cities in Indiana.

Much practical information was picked up by the travelers, not the least of which pertained to the paper industry and allied trades.

Your Paper is Made in Your Beaters

Power costs money. Your beater room consumes power. Your expense for power is an important item in your cost of making paper, for "your paper is made in your beaters."

The Dilts approved NEW TYPE Beating Engine has a power-saving, time-saving design of tub. It circulates the stock faster than standard beaters, it handles heavier stock, it beats and dumps quicker and cleaner, and it *does not* consume any more power in performing this extra work.

A fast-circulating beater that does not consume more power is indeed an improvement. The Dilts approved NEW TYPE Beater is exactly that. It is an improvement. It is in every way desirable. It is just what you want your beaters to be.

You should have Dilts approved NEW TYPE Beating Engines. "Your paper is made in your beaters."

Dilts

MACHINE WORKS, Inc. FULTON, N.Y.

EXPORT OFFICE ~15 PARK ROW~ NEW YORK CITY

New York Trade Jottings

D. E. Lauderburn, the well known forester, of Brunswick, Me., was a visitor to New York last week.

* * *

The Bailey Paper Company has removed to 299 Broadway, New York. Their new telephone number is 5892 Worth.

* * *

R. O. Sweezy, of Newman, Sweezy & Co., Montreal, visited many of his friends in the local paper trade last week.

* * *

C. H. Worcester, vice-president of the Munising Paper Company, of Munising, Mich., was a prominent New York visitor last week.

* * *

Angus McLean, president and general manager of the Bathurst Company, Ltd., Bathurst, N. B., spent a few days in New York last week.

* * *

Robert P. Kernan, of Utica, N. Y., 2nd vice president and managing director of the Donnaconna Paper Company, Ltd., of Donnaconna, Que., was a prominent New York visitor last week.

* * *

R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Service Bureau, is attending the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at Washington, D. C., this week.

* * *

Roderic Olzendam, in charge of industrial relations for the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., of Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., was in New York early this week.

* * *

A. C. Price, F. R. Thorn and Edward Flynn, of Price Brothers & Co., Quebec, spent several days in New York last week in the interests of their organization.

* * *

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, executive secretary of the American Paper and Pulp Association, attended the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in Washington, D. C., this week.

* * *

At the regular weekly luncheon meeting of the Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry, last Monday, in the Town Hall Club, New York, O. B. Towne, commissioner of the Asbestos Belt Lining Association, gave an address on "Trade Association Work," which was greatly appreciated by all present.

* * *

Dr. Walter Brecht, a graduate of Darmstadt, and later an instructor in the pulp and paper school, who has been with the Hammermill Paper Company, of Erie, Pa., doing research work for the past year, was in New York last week. After visiting for a few days in Canada, Dr. Brecht will return to Germany, but expects to come back again after a few months.

* * *

G. D. Bearce and G. A. Ware, of the News Print Service Bureau, are attending a meeting and dinner of cost accountants and engineers of the bureau, at the Wausau Hotel, Wausau, Wis., tomorrow, Friday. Mr. Bearce is to lead a discussion on "Heat Balances and Boiler House Efficiencies of Several Mills," and Mr. Ware is to lead a discussion on "Comparative Labor Costs and Men Required in Sulphite and Steam Plant Operation."

* * *

With the support of the Committee on Forestry of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, D. A. Crocker, forester of the American Paper and Pulp Association, is making a pulp wood survey of Virginia with the intention of working out a plan by which the business may be made self perpetuating in Virginia in the future. Mr. Crocker, with the assistance of the principal civic organizations in Virginia, plans to make a complete estimate of the amount of pulp wood bearing land in Virginia and the amount of timber it should produce for this purpose every year if properly handled under the principles of forestry.

Governor Groesbeck to Address Superintendents

Governor Groesbeck of Michigan will be the speaker at the banquet on June 4 during the seventh annual Convention of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association, according to W. F. McGraw, Chairman of the Convention Committee. Mr. Felix Pagenstacher, President of the Bryant Paper Company, will respond to the Governor's address.

Mr. McGraw also announces that the superintendents have received a special invitation from the Ford Motor Car Company arranging for a visit to the big River Rouge Plant.

The address of Governor Groesbeck according to Mr. McGraw, will deal with questions of national importance and will be of

BOOK-CADILLAC HOTEL, DETROIT

wide interest due to the national reputation of the Governor and to his aggressive policies. The response of Mr. Pagenstacher on behalf of the mill executives of Michigan, will be one of utmost interest to every superintendent.

Mr. McGraw also announces that among the interesting social features at the Convention will be a trip to Blossom Heath's, one of the nationally known country inns, for a frog and chicken dinner.

The headquarters of the Convention will be located at the Book Cadillac Hotel where special provision will be made for registration.

Wayagamack Co. Completes Anticosti Island Purchase

(Special Telegram to THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL)

MONTREAL, Que., May 11, 1926.—Purchase of the entire island of Anticosti by the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Ltd., was completed yesterday for 180,000,000 francs cash, approximately $6,000,000. The island contains 15,000,000 cords of pulpwood, with no restriction on exports to the United States, as it is private property.

Waxed Paper Tonnage

In a dispatch from Washington, D. C., concerning the simplified practice program of the Association of Waxed Paper Manufacturers, which appeared on page 64 of the April 29 issue of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, due to a typographical error it was stated that the association manufactures about 15 per cent of the tonnage of the waxed paper industry. This should have read between 75 and 85 per cent.

BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED
SULPHITES
KRAFT PULPS
GROUND WOOD
NORRONA
PULP STONES

PERKINS-GOODWIN CO.
33 WEST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK

PAPER
PRINTING PAPER
of
EVERY DESCRIPTION

Water Powers of the Pulp and Paper Industry And Its Relation to Super-Power*

By Albert A. Northrop of the Engineering Depart. of Stone & Webster, Inc., Boston, Mass.

A brief discussion of power and its relation to the pulp and paper industry would naturally start with the mention of water power for it has been the pulp and paper mills that have pioneered in its development. They have been the ones to push out into the wilderness and establish themselves beside water powers where they have remained till civilization has grown to meet them.

Old as History Itself

The use of water power is as old as history itself. Thousands of years ago, beside the Euphrates, the Yellow River and the Nile, the engineers of those days were designing and building simple forms of water wheels to utilize the energy of the river current to raise its waters and irrigate the thirsty lands along its shores.

Centuries later this same form of energy played an important part in the earliest development of our own country for it was around the grist mills, driven with their clumsy but picturesque water wheels that settlements first sprang up and grew into thriving communities. Steam had not yet been successfully harnessed so water power was the only way then known of obtaining industrial power. Since those early days the crude wooden overshot wheels have given way to the highly effective water turbines. These, in the last few years, have grown rapidly in size and efficiency so that today we have single water wheels that will develop as high as 70,000 horse power and others that will stand the punishment from the terrific blows of water falling vertically more than half a mile and striking the buckets of the wheel at a speed of more than 175 miles per hour.

But although hydraulic machinery has been developed to such a high degree of efficiency, it still can deliver no more power than the stream that drives it can provide, so that where water power is the only source of energy the industrial plant is strictly limited by the minimum power flow of the stream. This is especially so of pulp and paper mills which operate at a high load factor twenty-four hours of the day and so do not permit of night time storage.

Power Required by Book Mill

But paper mills also need large quantities of process steam. It has been estimated by Joseph A. Warren, vice president of the S. D. Warren Company, that a book mill, making its own pulp will require 38 kilowatts of power and 24,000 pounds of process steam for every ton of paper, about as shown by the following table:

	Kw. per ton per day	*Steam—lbs. per ton*
Pulp mill	6.3	(Cooking) 6,000
		(Evaporating) 4,200
Beaters	21.0	—
Machines	2.5	6,000
Drying	—	1,570
Miscellaneous	3.0	1,080
Electrolytic	5.2	1,300
Radiation	—	3,850
Total	38.0	24,000

If this steam is all generated at the 10 pounds of pressure or less at which it is used in the various processes, it will be of little or no use for power. But if this steam is generated at a pressure of 200 pounds or more and first used to run a turbine before being used as process steam, power will be provided to help drive the machines.

The addition of steam power in this way greatly increased the usefulness of the water power in the early days by helping out during the periods of low water but the possibility of expansion was still held within narrow limits until the advent of electric power transmission.

Paper Industry a Pioneer

As it so happens the paper industry can claim to be pioneers in this as in the development of many of our water power sites in this country for one of the very first power lines ever constructed was designed and built by Stone & Webster for the S. D. Warren Company at Cumberland Mills, Maine. Here the novel experiment was tried of transmitting power a few miles from Cumberland Mills to Saccarappa. This made possible for the first time, the *sending* of power greater distances than the lengths of a line shaft or a belt, and ushered in a new era in the development of the industry. A striking illustration of the growth in the use of electricity because of the ease with which it is transmitted over great distances is to realize that it was only eight years before this first transmission line was built that all the electric light globes in the world could be carried in a single market basket, while the electric light bulbs now made in a single year would require twenty million such baskets to carry them.

From this humble beginning of the Cumberland Mills-Saccarappa transmission line thirty-six years ago has grown the great network of power lines that are spreading over the country today, much as our railroads did back in the '70's. And just as the railroads found it in the interest of economy and the public good to merge the many independent lines into comprehensive systems, so these power lines are being interconnected so that dependable power will be brought to every part of the country. Already the interconnection has progressed to the point that, with the closing of only a few short gaps, it will be possible to interchange power from Boston in the East to St. Paul in the West, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian Border and in the West from Vancouver, British Columbia, to Tia Juana, Mexico.

Interconnection of Power Lines

This interconnection of power lines, which has been so much abused by politicians and so little understood by the public, is so clearly explained by Sidney Z. Mitchell, President of the Electric Bond and Share Company, in his recent address before the Bond Club of New York, and as it applies equally well to the water power developments of the paper companies as to other industries, I take the liberty of quoting from it. He says:

"When the average man hears the word 'superpower,' he conjures up an idea of something new and gigantic, when, as a matter of fact, a superpower system is so called merely because it makes a super—meaning a better—use of the generating facilities of an interconnected electric system.

"When utility men speak of an interconnected system they do not necessarily mean a system which produces some vast amount of electricity. They merely mean that modern methods of interconnection have been applied to that particular system.

"So, instead of confusing you by using the word 'superpower,'

* Luncheon of New York Division of Salesmen's Association, held at the Town Hall Club, April 26, 1926.

I shall follow the lead of Secretary Hoover and talk in more understandable terms.

"Mr. Hoover referred to electric interconnection and interchange of power as an evolution and it will clarify the atmosphere if I quote to you a paragraph from Mr. Hoover's speech at San Francisco last summer.

"'I do not propose,' he said, 'to refer to this evolution as either "superpower" or "giant power." Both these terms are blamed with connecting something that is not existent in power production. "Superpower" has been envisaged as some overwhelming sinister encroachment into public rights. "Giant power" has been interpreted by extremists to be like any giant hitherto known, as having its own realism as a bogey or as entertainment for children or as a side show for the political circus. The practical everyday fact is that all this development is simply a centralization of power houses and interconnection of distribution systems. We had better stick to our engineering terms to describe what the thing really is—central generation and interconnection of distribution systems. If anybody can find evil or humor or poetry in these terms, he will need to be ingenious.'

"In the days before interconnection, each separate electric plant was compelled to maintain equipment within its own walls sufficient to carry its peak load and to take care of inevitable emergencies.

"Thus if every electric lamp in the community were lighted at the same instant, and if at that same time the local industries, using electric power, were still going at full blast, the local electric plant was required to have sufficient generating capacity to meet this maximum demand, it might happen, and in many instances it did happen, that this peak load lasted for only one or two hours and during the remaining twenty-two hours of the day, the local plant used only a small fraction of its full capacity.

Forced to Maintain Spare Equipment

"Furthermore, since electricity must be available at the instant the consumer desires it, the local plant was forced to maintain spare equipment—generally equal to its largest unit—in addition to that essential for its peak load, as emergency insurance against breakdowns.

"Now another plant, perhaps only twenty miles away, might be in precisely the same situation, except that its peak load, because of different local conditions, came at a different time than the peak load of the first plant.

"One plant, for instance, might be in a community where electricity was used only for lighting the streets and the houses at night; the second plant might be in an industrial community, where the peak demand for electrical power was to turn the wheels of industry during the day.

"One plant might need maximum power at six o'clock in the evenings when homes were being lighted and transportation systems were carrying their rush-hour loads. The other plant might be in a coal district where the mines closed at four o'clock in the afternoon releasing practically all the power used in the mines.

"Common sense and thrift dictated that the transmission lines of these separate plants should be connected, so that surplus power could flow from one transmission system into the other. By this interconnection the generating capacity of the first plant—otherwise idle during the day—could be used to supplement the capacity of the second plant which needed additional daytime power. Similarly the generating capacity of the second plant which was busiest during the day could be used after four o'clock to supplement the first plant, which supplied its peak load during the night.

"Furthermore, since power could be transmitted from one plant to the other, the need of spare capacity would be reduced in both, inasmuch as the interconnected lines would make any idle capacity in one plant available to make up a shortage of capacity in the other.

"If you will take the simple illustration I have just given, and instead of thinking of two interconnected plants, think of five or ten or twenty plants so tied together, you will obtain a picture of what modern electrical interconnection really means."

Cooperation of Steam and Water

This cooperation of steam plants and water power is well illustrated by a great hydroelectric development, the building of which we are just starting for the Susquehanna Power Company at Conowingo, Maryland. This is to be located on the Susquehanna River, so near tide water that the bottom of the draft tubes will be excavated below the level of the sea. The prime power of the Susquehanna River at this location would be about 55,000 kw. average annual load factor of 50%, and alone would not be an economical development, but the proposed plant will be operated in conjunction with The Philadelphia Electric Company's system and the plant will operate approximately 200,000 kw. of steam capacity. It will economically deliver to the system at Philadelphia 1,150,000,000 kw. hours in an average year, and will conserve approximately 600,000 tons of coal annually. When the power site is developed to its ultimate capacity, the saving in coal will amount to about 1,000,000 tons annually.

The Conowingo development is only one illustration of the economies which may be effected by the interconnection of power lines. Water powers which have outlived their usefulness for the paper industry, and many other sites which would not be economical to develop without the help of steam during low water, can now be put on a paying basis and join in doing their part to swell the total of our available power which is already greater than all the rest of the world combined.

To Prevent Leasing of Canal Rights of Way

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, May 10, 1926.—A feature of interest to those paper manufacturers and others who are seeking to prevent leasing of canal rights of way to individuals by the state, came up this week when a letter was received in Hamilton from Gov. A. V. Donahey of Columbus bearing on the subject.

It will be recalled that a meeting of Miami Valley business men was held at Cincinnati a fortnight since to take steps to prevent further leasing of canal land, the claim having been made that John R. Goudie and W. H. Johnson, of Middletown, joint holders of a lease on the Miami and Erie canal right of way at the end of Heaton street, Hamilton, would take action prohibiting transportation on the waterway.

Governor Donahey's letter was reassuring on one point. It stated that Messrs. Goudie and Johnson have not sub-leased the site above mentioned for the erection of a gasoline-filling station. This statement was based on information submitted by the state division of the Board of Public Works, represented by R. T. Wisda.

The letter from the Governor, which was received by David H. DeArmond, a member of the Hamilton canal committee, contains a copy of the communication received by Donahey from Wisda.

The communication conveyed the information that "by the terms of the lease, every transfer or sub-lease must be approved by the superintendent of public works and no such approval will be given until Goudie and Johnson have invested their own money in the improvements which they agree to make."

The letter continues:—"After they have made the improvements which they represented they were willing to make, we will then consider the advisability of a transfer, but we do not propose that they shall obtain the lease and hold it for purely speculative purposes."

John E. Northway, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who was largely responsible for the Cincinnati meeting, states Goudie and Johnson will probably be unable to improve tthe Heaton street site because the Hamilton City Council has passed two ordinances prohibiting the building of any structures over water in the city of Hamilton.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Finances and Operation of Paper Mills

Construction News

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Tennessee Paper Mills, Inc., is arranging an expansion program at its plant to cost approximately $500,000. The work will include the construction of additional buildings and the installation of machinery to advance the capacity to about 125 tons per day. The company plans for the early purchase of a quantity of special machinery, reported to cost more than $300,000, of the gross amount noted. Work is now in progress on a new power plant, designed for a capacity of 1,000 kw., and the unit is expected to be ready for service at an early date. Arrangements are being made to increase the capital of the company to $1,250,000, to provide for the expansion. A. M. Sheperd is vice-president and general manager.

New York, N. Y.—The New York Blue Print Paper Company, 96-102 Reade street, has taken out a permit to make extensions and improvements in its boiler plant to cost about $16,000, including installation of additional equipment. A. D. Granger Company, 15 Park Row, New York, is architect.

Chicago, Ill.—The Leon Benoit Company, Los Angeles, Cal., manufacturer of special paper boxes, cartons, etc., has leased space in the building at 4860 South Halsted street, totaling about 5,000 square feet of floor space, for a new branch plant, and will occupy at an early date.

Moss Point, Miss.—In connection with its mill expansion, consisting of a three-story structure to cost close to $100,000, the Southern Paper Company, Moss Point, near Pascaguola, has arranged for a temporary sheet metal siding at one end of the structure with view to the early construction of another addition. The Morton C. Tuttle Company, Boston, Mass., is general contractor for the immediate expansion. E. H. Mayo is general manager.

San Francisco, Cal.—Blake, Moffit & Towne, Inc., 41 First street, San Francisco, has preliminary plans under way for the construction of a new branch on Front street, between K and L streets, Sacramento, Cal., to be used primarily for storage and distributing service, reported to cost close to $50,000, with handling, conveying and other equipment. John D. Galloway, First National Bank Building, San Francisco, is engineer.

West Carrollton, Ohio—The American Envelope Company has acquired property in the vicinity of its plant, on the opposite side of the line of the Big Four Railroad, and is reported to be planning to use as a site for an addition in the future. No announcement has as yet been made regarding time of project.

East Liverpool, Ohio—The East Liverpool Paper Box Company will proceed with the installation of machinery for its proposed new plant, to occupy leased quarters in a building at the foot of Washington street. It is purposed to have the mill ready for service at an early date, to develop an initial output of about 150 boxes per minute. James R. Jones, general manager of the Consolidated Paper Company, Glenfield, Pa., will be in charge of the equipment installation.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—The Parkersburg Corrugated Box Company, 1722 Avery street, recently formed with a capital of $150,000, has completed plans for the erection of a new plant on Depot street, for which foundations will soon be laid. The initial works are reported to cost about $65,000, with machinery. George McDonald is president; G. L. Watson is also interested in the new organization.

International Falls, Minn.—In connection with its paper mill and hydroelectric power projects in this section, the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Company, Builders' Exchange Building, Minneapolis, Minn., has disposed of a note issue to total $3,500,000, which in addition to recent financing for $4,000,000, provides a total of $7,500,000, for work on the project. The new paper mill will have a capacity of about 250 tons per day, and the hydrolectric generating stations have been designed for an output of 27,000 hp., a portion of the power to be used at the new mill. The company is a subsidiary of the Backus-Brooks Company, Builders' Exchange Building, Minneapolis. E. W. Backus is president of both organizations.

Haileybury, Ont.—The International Paper Company, 100 East Forty-second street, New York, is reported to be concluding negotiations for the purchase of the local pulp mill of the Ontario Light and Power Company. The new owner plans for enlargements in the plant, including improvements in the present mill with additional machinery for increased output.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Provincial Paper Mills, Ltd., Current River, Port Arthur, has completed plans and will proceed with the erection of two new additions to its plant, comprising a one-story extension in the finishing department to cost about $25,000, and one-story building for enlargement in the beater division, to cost close to a like amount. Additional machinery will be installed.

Three Rivers, Que.—The Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company, Three Rivers, is said to be planning for extensive timber and logging operations on the Island of Anticosti in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, vicinity of Quebec, recently secured for a reported consideration of $6,000,000. The acquisition comprises about 3,000 square miles of timber limits. A mill will be established, it is stated, for initial cutting, to begin at an early date. The output will be used for pulp production at the Three Rivers plant.

Port Arthur, Ont.—The Thunder Bay Paper Company, Port Arthur, is reported to have negotiations under way for the purchase of about 100 acres of additional land in the vicinity of its mill, to be used for proposed enlargements. The initial plant project, announced a few weeks ago, will be materially enhanced in scope and cost. It is now purposed to construct a large news print mill with machinery for an initial daily output of close to 400 tons. Facilities will be provided for the employment of more than 550 men. The project is expected to cost in excess of $3,000,000.

New Companies

Albion, N. Y.—The Albion Liner Company has been incorporated with a capital of 1250 shares of stock, no par value, to manufacture paper products. The incorporators are A. M. Andrews, A. and F. A. Read, Jr. The company is represented by Fritz Ziegler, Jr., 277 Broadway, New York.

New York, N. Y.—The Mitchell Paper Stock Company has been incorporated with a nominal capital of $5,000, to manufacture

Before The Winter Months Return Again —

INVESTIGATE THE

Briner Economizer

LICENSED UNDER PATENTS OF E·A·BRINER AND JOHN E·ALEXANDER

Machine rooms heated with heat of the vapor formerly wasted to the atmosphere.

A Briner Economizer is not an expense but is a sound investment for the mill seeking to cut production costs.

Now is the time to learn how Briner Economizers are solving mill problems similar to your own. Don't wait until we are booked to capacity for next winter installations.

Write to our office nearest you for complete data and list of installations. No obligation of course—but Write NOW!

J. O. ROSS ENGINEERING CORPORATION

30 East 42nd Street, New York

549 W. Washington Blvd.
Chicago, Ill.

1117 Tacoma Ave.,
Tacoma, Wash.

79 Milk St.,
Boston, Mass.

ROSS ENGINEERING OF CANADA, LIMITED

New Birks Bldg., Montreal, Quebec

ROSS SYSTEMS

HEATING - VENTILATING - DRYING

— Making Paper Production Profitable —

products. The incorporators are L. B. Mark and S. W. Finkelstein. The company is represented by Irving Kay, 165 Broadway, New York.

Chicago, Ill.—Berkshire Papers, Inc., 524 West Erie street, has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000, to manufacture and deal in paper products. The incorporators are Frank D. Mayer, Frank W. Sullivan and Paul M. Godehn.

Boston, Mass.—The Hatters' Hat Box Company, Inc., has been incorporater with a nominal capital of $5,000, to manufacture cardboard boxes, etc. A. A. Ratte is president; and Alexander Shapiro, 319 Allston street, Brighton, Mass., treasurer.

Niagara Falls, N. Y.—The H. R. Bliss Company has been incorporated with a capital of $500,000, to manufacture paper products. A mill will be operated in this section. The incorporators are H. R. Bliss, S. J. Morden and R. D. Coddington. The company is represented by Cohn, Chormann, Franchot, Runals & Robillard, Niagara Falls attorneys.

Wilmington, Del.—The Barton Paper Mills, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to operate a paper mill. The incorporators are Thomas B. Young, J. Warner Reed and Lilburn Chandler, I. O. O. F. Building, Wilmington.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Long Island Bag Company has been incorporated with a capital of $10,000, to manufacture and deal in paper bags and kindred containers. The incorporators are W. Gordon and J. Cutler. The company is represented by C. Wapner, 1737 Pitkin avenue, Brooklyn, attorney.

New York, N. Y.—The Wellmade Paper Box Company has been incorporated with a capital of $12,000, to manufacture paper boxes, cartons, etc. The incorporators are J. Golstein and M. I. Dann. The company is represented by K. K. Klein, 291 Broadway, New York.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Berles Folding Box Company has been incorporated with a capital of $250,000, to manufacture folding paper boxes and other paper containers. The incorporators are R. Miller, H. Cohen and B. Epstein. The company is represented by Max Miller, 220 Fifth Avenue, New York.

New York, N. Y.—The Marantz Paper Company has been incorporated with a capital of $20,000, to deal in paper goods. The incorporators are W. M. Waltman and S. Rose. The company is represented by H. G. Bergmann, 233 Broadway, New York.

Springfield, Mass.—The Frank Brothers Paper Company has been incorporated with a capital of 1,500 shares of stock to manufacture and deal in paper products. Barnett Frank, 43 Fernleaf avanue, Longmeadow, Mass., is president and treasurer

New York, N. Y.—The Campa Company has been incorporated with a capital of 300 shares of stock, no par value, to manufacture and deal in paper goods. The incorporators are A. S. Campa and A. Meehan. The company is represented by G. H. Sillin, 415 Lexington avenue, New York.

New York, N. Y.—The Melrose Paper Stock Company has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000, to deal in paper products. The incorporators are P. and L. Baselice, and R. Allesandro. The company is represented by H. H. Strauss, 1225 Broadway, New York.

Garfield, N. J.—The Garfield Paper Mills, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000, to operate a local paper mill. The incorporators are Max, Jacob and Irving Politinsky, Hammersly Mill, Saddle River Road, Garfield. The last noted is representative.

Wilmington, Del.—The Danior Pulp and Paper Company, care of the Corporation Service Company, Equitable Building, Wilmington, has been incorporated under Delaware laws with capital of $6,500,000, to manufacture paper and pulp products.

New York, N. Y.—Geiger & Ash, Inc., has been incorporated with a capital of $50,000, to manufacture and deal in paper products. The incorporators are A. Geiger, J. Klaw and S. Ash. The company is represented by Louis Rosenberg, 1440 Broadway, New York.

Canada's Paper Exports Continue to Expand

Canada's exports of pulp and paper in March were valued at $17,553,179, according to a report issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. This total has only been exceeded once before, in August 1920 when pulp and paper prices were very much higher than they are today. Compared with the February figures there was an increase in the value of these exports of $4,256,241.

Exports of wood-pulp in March were valued at $5,131,669 and exports of paper at $12,421,510 as compared with $4,123,171 and 9,173,767 respectively in February.

Details for the various grades of pulp and paper are as follows:

	March, 1926		March, 1925	
	Tons	$	Tons	$
PULP:				
Mechanical	27,095	767,752	24,856	738,677
Sulphite Bleached	21,170	1,670,195	19,803	1,441,497
Sulphite Unbleached	27,054	1,595,714	26,981	1,434,383
Sulphate	17,809	1,098,008	15,547	985,144
	93,128	5,131,669	87,187	4,599,701
PAPER:				
News print	173,171	11,460,211	144,411	10,216,778
Wrapping	2,899	383,525	2,810	379,741
Book (cwts.)	5,406	48,189	3,014	29,631
Writing (cwts.)	2,736	22,964	3,291	28,146
All Other	.....	506,621	.....	498,688
		12,421,510		11,152,984

Comparison with the month of March, 1925, shows that there was an increase in March of this year in exports in practically every grade of pulp and paper. Total pulp shipments amounted to 93,128 tons, an increase of 5,941 tons or 7 per cent above last year's figures. News print exports were the highest ever reported and exceeded those for March, 1925, by 28,760 tons or almost 20 per cent.

For the first quarter of the current year, exports of pulp and paper were valued at $44,042,002 compared with $38,583,154 in the first quarter of 1925, an increase of $5,458,848 or 14 per cent.

Pulp exports in these three months were valued at $13,501,570 and paper exports at $30,540,432 compared with $11,523,605 and were less than the total for the corresponding months of 1925

Details of the various grades for the first quarter of 1926 and 1925 are as follows:

	Three Months 1926		Three Months 1925	
	Tons	$	Tons	$
PULP:				
Mechanical	84,716	2,465,680	71,869	2,133,062
Sulphite Bleached	52,057	4,120,641	49,451	3,605,226
Sulphite Unbleached	74,579	4,228,493	64,998	3,476,598
Sulphate	43,358	2,686,756	37,442	2,308,719
	254,710	13,501,570	223,760	11,523,605
PAPER:				
News print	428,135	28,315,776	352,922	25,022,545
Wrapping	5,954	789,208	5,331	753,256
Book (cwts.)	9,368	87,118	6,182	59,437
Writing (cwts.)	4,040	32,077	3,964	35,919
All Other	.....	1,316,253	.....	1,188,392
		30,540,432		27,059,549

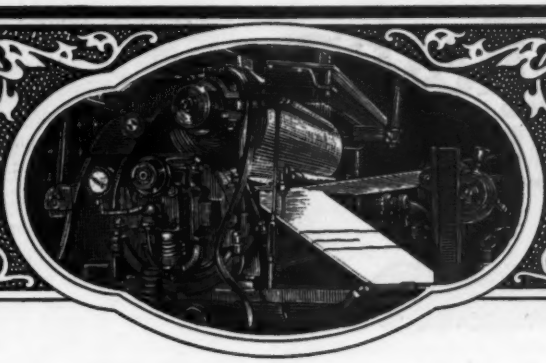
Exports of pulpwood for the first three months of the year were less than the total for the corresponding months of 1925 the total being 362,359 cords valued at $3,331,998 compared with 475,101 cords valued at $4,444,876.

Oneida Paper Co. Formed

ONEIDA, N. Y., May 10, 1926.—Mayor Harry J. Scheifele, who has successfully conducted for several years a large and growing wholesale business in confectionery and specialties, at 130 Vanderbilt avenue under the name of H. J. Scheifele & Co., succeeding the H. Lee Douglass company, is the head of another wholesale establishment styled the Oneida Paper Company.

The concern will handle wrapping paper, toilet paper, paper bags and towels, school supplies, envelopes, and other paper goods in demand in retail stores. The company's business, of course, is entirely wholesale, with purchases made in carload lots.

The two concerns occupy the same building and are under the personal direction of Mayor Scheifele, whose business ability and progressive enterprises have steadily advanced him to a high position in successful commercial affairs.

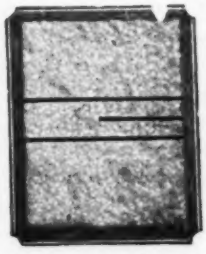


Better Felt Service than You Expect!

REGARDLESS of the strong claims we make for Hamilton A Plate Press Felts, we have never had a user tell us that we exaggerated their merits.

Low steam consumption, reduced dryer costs, fewer breaks, greater freedom from cockles, and better finish—these are definite points on which A Plate Felts *deliver the service.*

They even go further than merely meeting our claims—their performance almost always goes beyond the expectations of hard-to-please, exacting paper-makers.



Hamilton Felts are marked by two blue lines full width of the felt and by one shorter blue line midway between them.

Let the Hamilton Felt specialist advise you on A Plate applications for high speed production on bond, book, writing, ledger, glassine, and various board finishes. There's a Hamilton Felt for every need!

SHULER & BENNINGHOFEN **Hamilton, Ohio**

The Miami Woolen Mills **Founded 1858**

Hamilton Felts

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1872
With Which Is Combined
[redacted]
The Magazine of the Paper Industry
HENRY J. BERGER, Editor

Member A. B. C. Audit Bureau of Circulations

Vol. LXXXII New York, May 13, 1926 No. 19

PAPER EXPORTS SHOW GAIN

Exports of paper and paper products from the United States, according to figures just issued by the Paper Division of the Department of Commerce, registered further gains during the month of March, total shipments, which were valued at $2,349,941 exceeding those of the previous month by 13 per cent and of the corresponding month in 1925 by 16 per cent. Nearly all classes of paper and board shared in this gain, losses being confined largely to shipments of toilet paper, sheathing and building paper, cigarette paper, paper bags, and envelopes. Shipments of news print, book paper, writing paper, and wrapping paper, all of which underwent a sharp decline during February, showed notable improvement, exports in these lines exceeding the previous month's shipments, and with the exception of book paper, those made during March, 1925. The outstanding gains, however, occurred in exports of boxboard, which were twice as large as those of the preceding month and six and one-half times as large as during the corresponding month in 1925. Exports of other classes of paper board and straw board, including bristol boards, were also larger, having increased approximately 20 per cent in comparison with shipments during February and March, 1925, while exports of boxes and cartons show an increase of 65 per cent and of wall boards an increase of 100 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month in 1925.

Exports of paper base stocks, amounting to $442,495, show a reduction in value of 8 per cent in comparison with February and of 22 per cent in comparison with March, 1925. Shipments consisted principally of 1,811 tons of sulphite pulp valued at $135,205, and 7,001 tons of rags and similar stock valued at $233,420.

Imports of paper and board into the United States also showed a rise in value during March, the total for this class of receipts reaching $12,008,663, an increase of 15 per cent over the total for February or the corresponding month in 1925. Imports of news print again registered an increase, March shipments amounting to 141,424 tons (of 2,240 pounds), valued at $10,687,801, in comparison with 118,946 tons during February, and 114,213 tons during March, 1925. Increased amounts of greaseproof, writing, surface-coated, and hanging papers and paper boxes were also received during March in comparison with last year, while considerable reductions occurred in receipts of book, kraft wrapping, and tissue papers.

Imports of paper base stocks, while showing some improvement over the previous month, were still considerably under incoming shipments during March, 1925. The largest decreases occurred in imports of unbleached sulphite and sulphate pulps, imports of the former having fallen from 53,638 tons to 33,400 tons, and of the latter from 24,106 tons to 20,263 tons. Imports of pulpwood also show a fall of approximately 20 per cent during March in comparison with the same month in 1925. Receipts of mechanical groundwood, however, which amounted to 21,800 tons, increased 23 per cent, and larger amounts of waste bagging, old rope, etc., were also received. Imports of rags, however, which form the largest item in this class, fell from 28,518 tons to 27,040 tons, with a decrease in value from $1,915,977 to $1,353,417. Receipts of all classes of paper base stocks during March reached an aggregate value of $9,784,768, of which $1,117,052 represented pulpwood and $8,667,716 other base stocks. During the corresponding month in 1925 receipts of pulpwood were valued at $1,486,409 and other base stocks at $9,662,119.

Exports of paper and paper products from the United States since the beginning of the current year have shown a fairly steady increase in comparison with the corresponding period in 1925, the total for the first quarter of the year, amounting to $6,569,949, exceeding that of the same quarter in 1925 by 21 per cent. While shipments of a majority of the items were considerably larger than those made last year, the increase in the 1926 shipments was due principally to the greatly increased sales of boards, news print, writing, and surface-coated papers, and paper boxes, all of which rank among the leading paper exports. Shipments of book paper, however, which is also one of the leading items, failed to show any improvement, exports during the first quarter of 1926 showing a loss of 3 per cent in comparison with the same period in 1925. Exports of bags, another important item, were also slightly under those during the first three months last year, although showing a small increase over the last quarter of 1925. The remaining losses were confined to toilet paper, envelopes, sheathing and building paper, miscellaneous paper and products, and paper base stocks.

Imports of news print paper into the United States during the first three months of the current year increased in value from $25,351,285 to $28,475,346, or by 12 per cent. The aggregate value of other classes of paper and board, however, shows a slight decrease, receipts during the first quarter of 1926 reaching a value of only $3,774,489 in comparison with $3,869,212 during the corresponding period last year. Imports of pulpwood and other paper base stocks have consistently fallen under receipts during the corresponding months in 1925, imports of the former having fallen in volume from 428,834 cords to 323,748 cords, and of the latter from 491,925 tons to 439,793 tons.

ENCOURAGING REFORESTATION

Under the provision of the Fisher bill in reference to forest taxation which became Chapter 610 of the Laws of 1926 by the signature of Governor Smith, one of the chief obstacles to the reforestation of idle and non-productive lands in New York State is removed. The taxation of forest land has presented one of the most serious problems in connection with the reforesting movement and numerous efforts have been made to secure a law

that would be both fair and workable. This problem is receiving attention in practically all the states where the taxation of forest growth from year to year tends to discourage the planting of trees that will require from thirty to fifty years to mature as the taxes would more than absorb the possible profits from the forest crop. The Fisher law will be of great benefit to pulp and paper manufacturers of the State who own woodlands.

Assemblyman Fisher, the author of the bill, after a long and careful study of the question succeeded in drafting a measure that met the approval of the taxation committees and the State Tax Department.

The new law, without withdrawing from taxation any land that is now taxed, exempts the growing of planted and underplanted forests which will hereafter pay one tax when the trees are cut. The effect of the new law is to place forests crops more upon the basis of agricultural crops. In case of agricultural land the farmer harvests his crop and does not pay a tax upon it but instead pays a tax upon the value of the land while a wood crop, which taxes fifty years to mature, may be taxed fifty times.

The new law makes a section of 16 of the Tax Law which does not penalize a land owner who wishes to reforest his land. It does not take away from the town any rights which it now has and the town may continue to assess the land at a land value or assess any improvements upon the land as it now has a right to do.

In addition to the tax on the land which is levied each year there will be a cutting tax of six per cent of the stumpage value of the timber when cut to be paid at a time when the owner of the forest can afford to pay it. There is no exemption of the land value and the tax district will have the same taxable property as it now has. The new land shall be assessed upon the same basis as similar unplanted land in the same tax district.

There are upwards of 4,000,000 acres of idle non-productive land in New York State and it is expected that the new law will go a long way in encouraging the reforesting of these lands and the growing of timber thereon. The new law takes effect immediately.

Cascade Paper Co. Floats Bond Issue

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TACOMA, Wash., May 6, 1926.—The Cascade Paper company has floated a $350,000 bond issue, said to be strongly secured with ample earnings and unusual possibilities for the future. The issue is being handled by Peirce, Fair and Company, investment bankers in the Washington building. Proceeds of the issue will, in part, reimburse the company for capital outlay in the construction of a new pulp mill.

The company has a very favorable situation with respect to all requisites for successful paper manufacture. It owns its own site about 10 miles from the center of the city in the direction of Steilacoom. It has ample water through control of about 4,000,000 gallons per day, a quantity much in excess of the company's maximum requirements. Also, it has a connection with three transcontinental railroads.

All of the company's buildings and equipment are of modern and recent construction. Practically all are reinforced concrete and automatically sprinkled throughout. The present paper plant has a capacity of 20 to 25 tons of paper per day.

The company manufactures principally book, catalogue, poster, mimeograph, writing and chemical Manila papers and sells its produce through dealers and jobbers in the Pacific coast and Rocky mountain states.

Sweden's Crown Prince to Visit Here

The coming American visit of the heir to the Swedish throne, Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus, accompanied by Crown Princess Louise, in order to attend the dedication of the John Ericsson monument in Washington on May 29, serves to emphasize the growing importance of Sweden as a source of paper and pulp and the steady growth of American imports of these typical Swedish products.

As a forest land Sweden is ideally situated. Its elongated form not only gives it plenty of sea coast, but also makes each part easily accessible from the water. Its rivers flow into seas that can be easily reached with steamers, at least in the summer, and it has been calculated that no forest land is situated more than a few miles from a water course on which the timber and pulpwood can be floated down to the mills at the sea coast. Over one half of the country's area is still covered with forests, mostly those of the kinds suitable for pulpwood, and over sixty percent of the Swedish exports are some form of forest products.

In the rational utilization of the forest reserves the Crown Prince has taken a personal interest. As honorary president of the Swedish Export Association he is familiar with the principal phases of the Swedish foreign trade, and while in the United States he intends to inspect the leading industrial plants as well as the chief natural wonders, including Niagara Falls, the National Parks and the giant red wood trees of California. By nature he has a scientific bent and his earliest tastes inclined him to a study of botany. While a student at the University of Upsala he took courses in Egyptology, including the study of the papyri, or earliest substitutes for paper.

In the United States he hopes to make the acquaintance of business men and editors, as well as of public officials and social leaders. In New York for instance he will be the guest of honor on June 8 at a lunch offered by the New York State Chamber of Commerce, and in the western states as well as in New England he will have an opportunity to become personally acquainted with representatives of the paper trade as well as pulp men and foresters. As future king of Sweden he wants to familiarize himself with American economic life, because between the two countries he foresees a steadily growing exchange of manufactured commodities, as well as raw materials.

In New York the royal couple will arrive on board of the New Swedish-American liner, *Gripsholm* on May 27, and after the Washington ceremonies are over he will return there for two weeks' stay and then make the tour of the country from Boston to San Francisco, sailing for the Orient and a trip around the world early in August.

E. T. Gardner Elected to Board of Governors

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, May 10, 1926.—Edward T. Gardner of the Gardner & Harvey Company, of Middletown, has been named a member of the Board of Governors of the Miami Valley Hunt and Polo Club for the season of 1926. Joseph Darst, Jr., is announced as president of the organization which maintains extensive grounds and clubhouses south of this city.

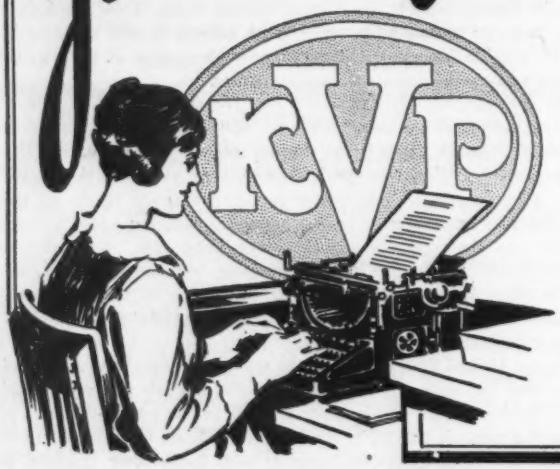
Mr. Gardner also is made a member of the nominating committee and Mrs. Colin Gardner is a member of the House and Entertainment committee. The club was opened Saturday, May 8, for the season, the event having been a brilliant society affair.

Sandy Hill Iron Works Elects Officers

HUDSON FALLS, N. Y., May 10, 1926.—At the annual meeting of the Sandy Hill Iron and Brass Works, held early this month, the following were elected directors for the ensuing year: A. J. Kennedy, Dr. R. C. Tefft, Jr., C. W. Kellogg, H. L. Broughton and James M. Ferris.

At the directors meeting the following officers were chosen: A. J. Kennedy, president; Dr. R. C. Tefft, Jr., vice president; James M. Ferris, secretary and treasurer.

Uncle Jake says



The salesman may be smarter than his prospect, but he makes a mistake when he calls his attention to the fact.

The only "smart" thing about a letter should be the paper on which it is written.

You know how some people strike you as always being well groomed—well, that is just the way a letter written on K. V. P. Bond strikes the party receiving it. Always the same, always distinctive, always classy.

Uncle Jake
of the
KALAMAZOO VEGETABLE PARCHMENT CO.
KALAMAZOO, MICHIGAN

LaMotte
H-Ion Roulette Comparator

The Comparator "De Luxe."
Patent Applied For

This set was developed in our own laboratories, to fill the need expressed by many sugar manufacturers and refiners for a portable set, covering an extended range, which would give the maximum of simplicity, accuracy and speed, in making Hydrogen Ion determinations. These requirements are fulfilled in our Roulette Comparator.

The Color Standards, covering the ranges of any three indicators, such as Bromcresol Purple, Bromthymol Blue and Phenol Red, are placed in the revolving drum, the Color Standards alternating with ampoules of distilled water.

The material to be tested is placed in the three test tubes, shown in the block on the front of the set, and measurements made in the usual manner, revolving the drum until a match with the standards is obtained. The pH value is then read off directly.

Set complete with 40 watt Mazda lamp, ground glass and Daylite screen, 3 sets of Color Standards, 27 ampoules of distilled water; together with 3 bottles of indicator solution, 3-0.5 ml. pipettes, and 18 graduated test tubes in a separate case, f. o. b. Baltimore, Md. **$75.00**

LaMotte Chemical Products Company
McCormick Building **Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.**

Section of the

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH WORK IN MILL ENGINEERING AND THE CHEMISTRY OF PAPER, CELLULOSE AND PAPER-MAKING FIBERS GENERALLY; IT AIMS TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS AMONG ITS MEMBERS IN ORDER THAT PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE MAY BE MADE MORE EFFICIENT AND IMPROVED ALONG TECHNICAL LINES.

Conducted by W.G. MacNAUGHTON, Secretary

Paperboard and Its Manufacture---XI

By A. O. Bragg and R. H. Harding

(Continued from the Issue of the Paper Trade Journal, Nov. 5, 1925.)

(The previous installment of this series, which appeared in the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL, Nov. 5, 1925, completed the discussion of warehousing. This section will present present practice in receiving, storing and disbursing raw materials; and the first of the preliminary operations on waste papers and pulp. This chapter and some succeeding ones will cover the following classes of boards:

Chip and news board;
Miscellaneous setup grades;
Folding boxboards;
Test liners and test boards.

Strawboards; Binders, fiber and similar boards; and miscellaneous cylinder machine products such as rag roofing felt, wallboard, etc., will be considered later in the series.—Author's Note.)

For large mills, and those using the more expensive material such as book waste, envelope clippings, etc., the organization of the warehouse, besides the working staff mentioned in the last installment, should include a weighmaster, who acts as warehouse foreman. His duties consist in weighing in all materials received; inspecting the condition of cars and contents; controlling the placing of the stock in storage; acting in charge of the unloading foremen. He is also in full charge of all unloading and storing operations.

He should also keep up-to-date records for inventory, for the information of the mill superintendent as to available stocks, for the purchasing department as to trends of stock consumption in making up purchasing schedules, and for the traffic department so that claims, demurrages, etc., may be adjusted properly, and proper car service given.

The warehouse foreman is usually on duty during the day only, although, if the size of mill or the number of grades of stock being made warrant, it is desirable to have an assistant for night duty.

Through the beater furnish orders, and in cooperation with the mill superintendent, he is responsible for the truckers taking only the designated stocks to the beater room scales and beaters.

Under the jurisdiction of the cost department are the scalers who weigh and record on proper forms, all material going to the beater room, taken from it and left over on changes of orders. These men work on shifts, and their location is at the beater room scale house, indicated on the "Layout of Storage and Beater Room of a Typical One Machine Board Mill" (Fig. 1). This scale, like that of the warehouse, should preferably be of the dial indicating type, and should be tested regularly for accuracy. The scalers should see that only the specified weights and kinds of materials, from the specified warehouse bays or bins, go to the beater room, and that no material go into or out of the beater room without being accounted for on their record sheets.

The cost system of the mill may or may not be tied up with the general accounts, depending on the policy.

Unloading Stock

As suggestive of present methods, the following outline is given of the unloading and beater room stock records: Each bale of stock unloaded is tagged with the car number, bin number of the warehouse to which it is taken, and the bale number—the latter serially. The weight of each bale is not included. These cards are made out by the weighmaster before starting to unload.

As each trucker goes past the weighmaster's office with his load, he receives one of the cards and sticks it under the baling wire. As the bale is being weighed, the weighmaster enters the bale number and weight on the unloading ticket which shows the shipper, car number, contents, etc.

The trucker then takes the weighed bale to the designated bin or bay, placing the bales on end so that the ticket is on the side next to the aisle. Each bin is large enough to accommodate one carload, and consists of the spaces between the floor supports of the warehouse. The contents of each car received is thus kept separate. A tag, hung on the post next to the aisle, shows the grade of stock, shipper, car number, number of bales and unloading date. The original of the unloading ticket goes to the office to be checked with the invoice and a duplicate to the beater room scaler who files them according to car number. A third copy is kept in the weighmaster's office.

Stock Report

The scalers should keep a stock report for each order made showing the kinds of stock used, the weight of all bales of paper stock and pulp, weight of loose pulp, amount left over in the chests at the end of orders, etc. These reports are summarized and checked in the office against the beater furnish specifications and the stock records of the weighmaster and the inventory.

* Previous installments of Paperboard and its manufacture appeared as follows: I. Paper, June 26, 1924; II. Paper, July 10, 1924; III. Paper, Sept. 18, 1924; IV. Paper, Oct. 30, 1924; V. Paper, Nov. 20, 1924; VI. Paper, Jan. 8, 1925; VII. Paper Trade J., Apr. 9, 1925; VII. (Cont'd) Paper Trade J., May 14, 1925; VIII. Paper Trade J., June 18, 1925; IX. Paper Trade J., Aug. 13, 1925; x Paper Trade J., Nov. 5, 1925.

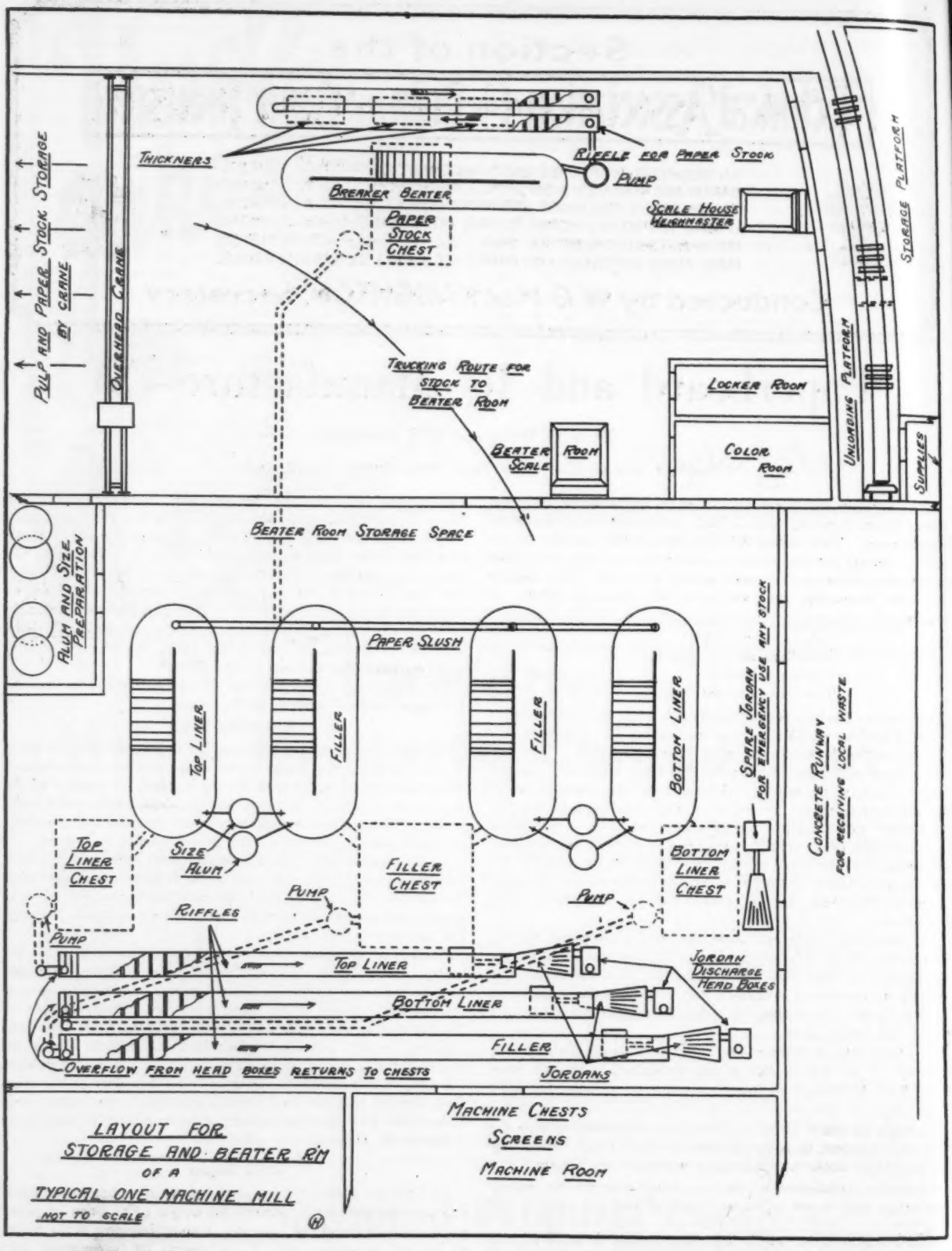

PULP AND PAPER STOCK STORAGE BY CRANE
OVERHEAD CRANE
THICKNERS
RIFFLE FOR PAPER STOCK
PUMP
BREAKER BEATER
PAPER STOCK CHEST
SCALE HOUSE WEIGHMASTER
STORAGE PLATFORM
UNLOADING PLATFORM
SUPPLIES
TRUCKING ROUTE FOR STOCK TO BEATER ROOM
LOCKER ROOM
BEATER SCALE
ROOM
COLOR ROOM
BEATER ROOM STORAGE SPACE
ALUM AND SIZE PREPARATION
PAPER SLUSH
TOP LINER
FILLER
FILLER
BOTTOM LINER
SPARE JORDAN FOR EMERGENCY USE ANY STOCK
CONCRETE RUNWAY FOR RECEIVING LOCAL WASTE
TOP LINER CHEST
SIZE ALUM
FILLER CHEST
BOTTOM LINER CHEST
PUMP
PUMP
PUMP
RIFFLES
TOP LINER
BOTTOM LINER
FILLER
JORDAN DISCHARGE HEAD BOXES
OVERFLOW FROM HEAD BOXES RETURNS TO CHESTS
JORDANS
LAYOUT FOR STORAGE AND BEATER RM OF A TYPICAL ONE MACHINE MILL
NOT TO SCALE
MACHINE CHESTS
SCREENS
MACHINE ROOM

FIG. 1

It has been found that this system acts as a preventive against the practice of adding extra sulphite to increase the test when starting up, or for some other reason.

It is especially important that the weighmaster guard against allowing any material to go to the beater room or breakers, until a car has been entirely unloaded or, at least, the quality of the stock accepted. It is quite possible to ruin a large amount of board by the use of stock which should have been rejected. This caution has especial force at night, or when no weighmaster is on duty.

In addition to the duties given, the weighmaster should have charge of the press for packing the baling wires, and the lithographed and other unsuitable paper which has been sorted out of the paper stock. He should also inspect the stock and the warehouse at regular intervals as to its condition, and see that there are no roof leaks, accumulations of dirt, steam or water line leaks; signs of fungus growth in the stock, etc. He is also charged with the maintenance of the unloading and handling equipment, notifying the maintenance department when repairs or changes are necessary. (See Fig. 3.)

In connection with the weight control of pulp, it should be remembered that the volume, and hence the weight of pulp remains the same whatever the variation in moisture content whether it is in the form of sheets, rolls, or laps, hydraulic pressed or loose. Due to the irregularities in piling and variations of air space in wet laps and loose pulp, this consideration is not of practical value in measuring the amount of dry pulp sent to the beaters. In the case of sheets and hydraulic pressed pulp, however, by calculating the pulp into the beaters by so many inches of height of pile at a constant area of sheet, and with a determined relation between the height (volume) and quantity of air dry pulp, the amount of pulp used in these two forms can be measured without actually weighing, to a fair degree of accuracy.

The growing practice of adding alum in solution to the beaters has, among others, the advantage of a more accurate control of alum used, as this can be checked both from the number of bags of alum dissolved in the storage tanks, and from the number of inches of solution furnished from the measuring tanks. The weighmaster is the logical man to keep record of the alum dissolved, while the beater orders and reports give the other information.

The same advantage applies to the use of rosin size, to say nothing of the other advantages from the use of an emulsifying system. The weighmaster should keep a record of the number of inches of thick size pumped each day to the emulsifying system; and these figures should check with the size used in the beaters, allowances having been made for any size left in the system over the end of the period. In case prepared size is used, or the size is made up at the mill, he should also keep a record of all receipts of rosin, soda ash, thick size, etc., and of the disbursements made to the mill.

Preliminary Operations on Waste Papers and Pulps

To begin with wood pulp, this is either added direct to the beaters (the most common practice), defibered in a beater equipped with an extractor, or fed to a shredder discharging with water into a tank having an agitator, and as slush fed by gravity or pumped from this tank to the beaters or to measuring tanks located over them.

The problem of defibering pulp is simplified in mills running on one or two grades continuously such as single ply stock for wallboard, pulpboards of the same furnish but different calipers, etc. In such cases, a single beater fitted with an extractor or continuous beater attachment can furnish from 50 to 100 tons per day of slush pulp. It is necessary, however, for such slush to be well brushed out in the jordan or refiner, because the pulp from the extractor has passed through holes which are usually about ¾ inch in diameter. For the same reason, there are many knots of fiber which would cause lumps and breaks in the sheet unless refined. In refining such pulp, a separate jordan for this work is preferable, which should be set to a light brush only, as too close a setting of the plug would cut up the fiber too much and cause a loss of strength in the sheet.

In the case of mills making frequent changes, the preferred method is either to add the pulp, weighed, to the beaters; or in the case of one kind of pulp used in nearly all grades with other pulps and waste paper stock, a shredder discharging into a tank with an agitator may be used. The pulp is then furnished from this tank as slush by measurement in inches while the other kinds of stock are furnished direct to the beaters or mixing equipment. Due to the fact that idle beaters or breakers require considerable power unless one kind of pulp is used continuously, the use of the continuous beater, while feasible, may result in a considerable waste of power.

The Water Supply

The water supply for board mills requires rather more attention than is sometimes given it. While it is true that many mills making the coarsest and cheapest grades of chipboard, etc., use no filters for the water, unless the water supply is exceptionally free

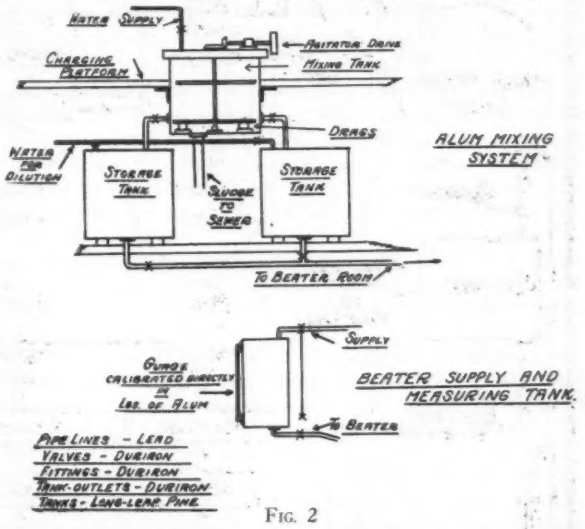


FIG. 2

from sediment and turbidity, it is the opinion of the writer that filters, arranged for coagulation, will be profitable in the increased freedom from wear of cylinder wires, screens, jordans, and from grit in the sheet causing wear on the presses and calender rolls, etc. The saving in maintenance costs, and in lost production caused by grit and foreign matter in the board are matters to be carefully considered. If the layout is such that they can be arranged, settling tanks can also be applied to advantage before the water enters the filter. This is especially true where there is much refuse from other paper mills which may be farther up the stream.

Mills making boards of higher quality, in which color and appearance is important, require filtered water, as the standards of quality in folding boxboards and higher grades are becoming higher year by year. It is also advisable to check regularly the cleanliness of all water furnished to the beaters by noting the amount of sediment and dirt settling out. Where the water is hard, a softening system should be used. This would be essential, at any rate, for the steam plant and very desirable from a standpoint of sizing where waterproof board is made.

It is difficult to get good sizing with very hard water, and besides that the size consumption is greatly increased. The water softening systems of the zeolite type are to be preferred, as those using soda ash, lime, etc., require expensive technical attention and are difficult to control so that a uniform degree of softening is effected continuously.

Alum and Size

Alum should be added to the beaters in solution, for the reason that there is less waste, the amounts used can be more closely

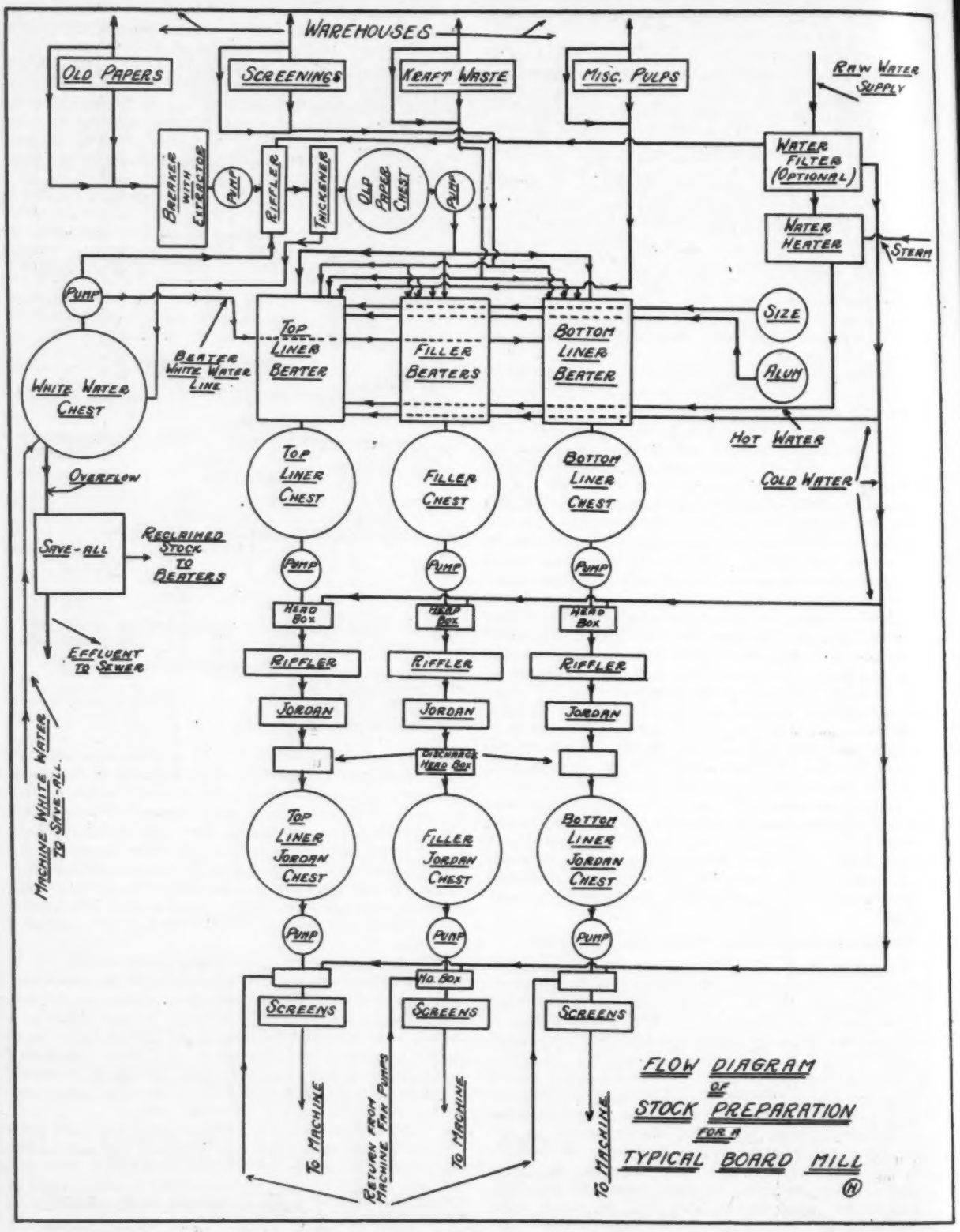

WAREHOUSES
OLD PAPERS
SCREENINGS
KRAFT WASTE
MISC. PULPS
RAW WATER SUPPLY
BREAKER WITH EXTRACTOR
PUMP
RIFFLER
THICKENER
OLD PAPER CHEST
PUMP
WATER FILTER (OPTIONAL)
WATER HEATER
STEAM
PUMP
TOP LINER BEATER
FILLER BEATERS
BOTTOM LINER BEATER
SIZE
ALUM
WHITE WATER CHEST
BEATER WHITE WATER LINE
HOT WATER
COLD WATER
TOP LINER CHEST
FILLER CHEST
BOTTOM LINER CHEST
OVERFLOW
SAVE-ALL
RECLAIMED STOCK TO BEATERS
PUMP
PUMP
PUMP
HEAD BOX
HEAD BOX
HEAD BOX
EFFLUENT TO SEWER
RIFFLER
RIFFLER
RIFFLER
JORDAN
JORDAN
JORDAN
DISCHARGE HEAD BOX
MACHINE WHITE WATER TO SAVE-ALL
TOP LINER JORDAN CHEST
FILLER JORDAN CHEST
BOTTOM LINER JORDAN CHEST
PUMP
PUMP
PUMP
HD. BOX
SCREENS
SCREENS
SCREENS
TO MACHINE
RETURN FROM MACHINE FAN PUMPS
TO MACHINE
TO MACHINE
FLOW DIAGRAM OF STOCK PREPARATION FOR A TYPICAL BOARD MILL

FIG. 3

checked and controlled, and there is some saving in time, as well as being more convenient. A good system for solution, distribution and measuring is shown in the accompanying sketch (Fig. 2). Great care should be taken to insure that the control valves of the measuring tanks to the beaters are placed so that the beaterman can make accurate readings from the indicating level gage while operating the valves from the floor. Valves should never be placed above a measuring tank, as accuracy of measurement is then impossible. The valves should be of the Duriron Co. Merco-Nordstrom type as these can be kept well lubricated and easily operating without becoming stuck in the valve seats. In erecting the lead pipe lines, great care should be taken that their alignment and level and that of the various fittings and valves, is correct and accurate; otherwise, where there is much vibration as is usual in a beater room, the packing would soon be so loosened that serious leaks will result. Joints between valves packing and piping should be carefully graphited, and the bolts drawn up evenly all around.

The dissolving tanks are preferably of well seasoned pine, and before use should be kept filled with warm or hot water for a sufficient time to become swelled. These tanks will last from five to seven years; and it is believed that the extra expense for lead linings, and the trouble experienced from them by hardening and "crawling" does not justify their extra cost. Special attention should be paid to the outlet fitting from the side or bottom, as much trouble is frequently experienced at this point from leakage. The simplest method is to have the lead pipe come through the bottom of the tank, then bent over flat on sheet packing, the whole clamped tight against the top and bottom of the tank bottom by a bolted fitting of acid-proof metal such as monel or duriron.

An efficient mechanical agitator is preferable to air or steam injectors, as these have a tendency to swirl the water in channels and be slow in dissolving the alum near the bottom edges of the tank. Where there are two tanks—the preferable arrangement—the time necessary for the solution of the alum is not as important as where one tank is used both for dissolving and for mill supply storage.

In operation, water is run in up to a certain level, a definite weight of alum added after agitation has been started, and allowed to dissolve. Steam is also passed in to expedite the action, and after solution is complete, the strength is checked by a hydrometer, using tables prepared for the purpose.

One man can easily handle both the alum and size emulsion preparing systems and still have much time to spare, even in a 100 ton mill.

The modern size-making and emulsifying systems are well standardized and call for little comment. Before an installation is made, a survey of the mill conditions should be had by an engineer of the company supplying the equipment so that the most efficient equipment and operating methods may be secured.

The color room is located just outside the beater room, for convenient access by the beater engineers. Order and system here will pay, because of the high value of the materials and the possibility of contamination if careless habits are permitted. There should be ample equipment of scales, scoops, pails, sink with cold and hot water for dissolving colors, etc. Where certain colors are used in large amounts, such as blues and reds for tinting the top liners of patent coated boards, etc., it is more economical to use a fairly large dissolving tank, and pump the dye solution to the beaters. In all cases it is imperative to keep containers of all colors—dry, moist or wet—well covered. Pulp colors, especially, dry out if the kegs are left open, and this may cause great variation in the amounts of dry color used, because of change in moisture content. Calender color equipment, however, should be located near the calenders, as it must be under the supervision of the machine tender.

Various auxiliary materials, such as stiffeners, sodium silicate, fillers, etc., are used at times and should be purchased already made up whenever possible.

A mixture of starch solution in water, to which silicate of soda is added and mixed, is frequently used for stiffening and increasing the test of board to be used for calendars, fans, etc. Small quantities may be made up in a barrel, set on trucks, and provided with a steam coil and an agitator connected to a hand wheel or pulley. The whole should be on a platform sufficiently elevated so that the prepared mixture will flow from the barrel into the beater. It is better to have two such outfits, in order that one batch may be in process of solution while the other is being emptied. For convenience and saving in labor, the batches should be made up at some point in the beater room to which live steam and water are piped, with couplings for connection to the barrels.

Equipment for making up large amounts of this material should be designed by some competent chemical engineer since, due to the viscosity of the mixture and the difficulty of mixing large amounts, special problems are involved which require specialized attention.

(*To be continued*)

Handbuch der Papierfabrikation

Carl Hofmann's Praktische Handbuch der Papierfabrikation. 3rd. revised edition. Part 2. Holzschleiferei. Joh. Teicher, Verlag von Carl Hofmann Gmbh, Berlin. 1926. 122 p. 159 illus.

Hofmann's two volume work on papermaking was published in 1897. Because this work is out of print and also because of the remarkable advances in the field of papermaking during the past 30 years, the third edition is now offered. It appears that no one is willing to undertake the tremendous task of revising the entire work and therefore experts in each field have been selected for that purpose.

The first part of the third edition was the work of Drs. Sieber and Dierdorf and covered the subjects of sizing, fillers and dyes. The second part is by Dr. Teicher and deals with mechanical wood pulp.

The work is divided into the following principal parts: Preparation of mechanical pulp; regulation of the grinder; grind stones; the grinding process; screens and refiners, bleaching of wood pulp; purification of waste waters and fiber recovery; calculation of the cost of manufacture.

After a brief statement regarding the discovery of the mechanical process by Keller and its development by Voelter, Teicher describes and illustrates the various machinery used in the preparation of wood for grinding (wood pilers, saws, splitters and barkers) and the grinders themselves. There follows a description of the various regulators for the grinders. Most of the apparatus pictured, naturally, is German, though here and there we find an illustration of a piece of American apparatus, such as the Warren continuous grinder and an electric regulator.

Natural and artificial grindstones are discussed, as well as the methods of mounting and sharpening. The importance of sharp grindstones, from the standpoint of the power consumption is pointed out; the sharp stone requires considerable less power per ton of pulp than a dull stone. The tonnage per hour is also increased with a sharp stone. The effect of the pressure of the wood against the stone and other factors which effect the power consumption per ton of pulp are discussed and illustrated by tables and curves.

The methods of screening and refining wood pulp used in Germany, Canada, United States and Scandinavia are discussed, flow sheets being given in the case of Canada and the United States. Methods of dewatering mechanical pulp are also presented.

"Brown" mechanical wood pulp, first prepared by Behrend in 1869, is the result of a combined cooking and grinding process. This process is briefly presented and the advantages of this pulp mentioned.

The possibilities of bleaching mechanical pulp, especially by sulphur dioxide, are discussed.

The section on testing includes microscopic examination, the degree of freeness (Schopper-Riegler and other testers), strength tests, resin content and amount of dry pulp.

The purification of the waste water and the recovery of fiber therefrom is presented for warm and cold grinding.—C. J. West.

Paper Coloring

Some Points of View Regarding the Dyeing of Paper Fibers with Coal-Tar Dyes in the Beater

By Ivan Ekholm*

The most important methods of applying color to paper are as follows:

Beater Dyeing—where separate paper fibers are dyed in the beater.

Calender Staining and Dipping—where the ready-made sheet is dyed with a solution of dyes in water.

Coating and Printing and Sometimes Calender Staining—where the ready-made paper is coated, printed or calender stained with a paste or a stain (ink), the dyeing agent of which consists of a color lake.

In beater dyeing, but also sometimes in case of calender staining and dipping, it is of great importance to know the affinity of the different dyes for the fibers of which the paper is made. The development of the coal-tar dyes made it necessary for the paper dyer to closely study the reactions between color and fiber especially when coloring in the beater. Nearly every one of these dyes possesses different dyeing properties, and by the proper selection of the dyestuffs, the papermaker is in a position to determine the quality, and especially the color cost of his paper.

Generally, we divide the water soluble coal-tar dyes which are mostly used in the paper trade into three principal groups, i.e., Basic, Acid and Direct. An examination of these groups reveals the fact that basic colors possess good affinity for paper fibers containing lignin. It has, therefore, always been the custom to use basic dyes for paper containing ground wood pulp.

Basic dyes, compared with the other groups, as a rule possess the best money value and are therefore chiefly used on cheaper grades of paper where fastness properties are not so essential. Such cheap grades of paper, as a rule, contain unbleached cellulose and ground wood pulp. The affinity of these dyes for both these kinds of pulp also directs the papermaker to this group when he has to color such papers at the lowest possible cost. The use of size and alum in the beater intensifies the shades of the basic dyes because proper sizing helps to retain a larger amount of color on the fibers and because the sizing materials form lakes with the basic colors, which are more brilliant in shade and greater in strength than the colors themselves.

Acid Dyes

Acid dyes possess, as a rule, very poor affinity for all kinds of paper fibers. It is the size and alum in the beater which retains them on the fibers. These dyes are used for coloring all kinds of paper; combined with basic colors, some of them prove to be of great advantage for the coloring of papers where it is of importance to keep the cost as low as possible. In spite of the fact that basic dyes, as mentioned above, have a good affinity for paper fibers containing lignin, such as ground wood pulp, it has been found that the use of acid dyes is necessary if the papermaker wishes to have the ground wood slivers in the paper sheet properly colored. Some of these acid dyes, such as Acid Orange, Metanil Yellow, Fast Red and some of the Acid Blues, have especially excellent capacity for coloring such ground wood sheaves in the presence of size and alum.

A combination of basic and acid dyes is always preferable, as these dyes precipitate each other, which helps to retain the color in the paper, strengthens the shade and gives a very much clearer back water in the mill.

Direct Dyes

We know already from the textile dyeing, that direct dyes have the best affinity for cotton fibers. Knowing also that cotton fibers contain nearly all pure cellulose, it is easily understood that all paper fibers of the bleached variety which chiefly contains pure cellulose, will be best dyed by colors of the direct group of dyestuffs.

The affinity between direct colors and cellulose fibers is so strong that we do not need any mordant to set the colors on the fibers when dyeing light and medium shades. For heavy shades, it is advisable to use a mordant, in most cases, common salt. The sizing of the beater stock increases slightly the strength of these dyes, but it considerably dulls their shade, especially if an excess of alum is used. These dyes are principally used for coloring blotting papers and for certain kinds of the better grades of paper such as covers, bonds, better envelopes, etc. They do not possess the same brightness as the basic dyes, but by topping them with dyes of the basic group, a better brightness can be obtained. Such combinations of basic and direct dyes, is many times, most advantageous, especially when dyeing heavy shades, as these two groups of dyes precipitate each other and the result will be a clearer backwater in the mill.

Regarding fastness properties, as we know, basic dyes possess poor fastness properties. They are particularly very sensitive to light, most of them fading out in two or three hours' direct sunlight. The acid dyes as a rule are of better fastness. Some of them, such as Nigrosine and Croceine Scarlet, will produce shades of very good fastness to light. If, however, it is necessary to use colors of excellent fastness properties, they have to be selected from the direct group of dyes.

In this connection, it might be well to mention that the production of fast to light shades depends very much upon the raw material which is used for the paper. It is of little use to select dyes of good fastness, if the paper to be dyed consists to a large extent of ground wood pulp. Even some of the unbleached celluloses do not possess very good fastness to light. Especially if light shades are to be produced, the fading of such pulps will make it impossible to produce fast to light shades even with the best colors. Of the pulps used in paper making, bleached cotton and linen rags are to be considered as best fast-to-light pulps; also, the bleached all-sulphite, and sulphate pulps are of excellent fastness to light. Of the unbleached pulps, soda and sulphate cellulose are very good and much better than the unbleached sulphite pulp which does not have any great resistance to changes by light. Ground wood pulp is the poorest.

* National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York.

YORK, Pa., May 10, 1926.—The National Roofing Manufacturing Company, with offices at 44 South George street, this city, has just purchased some additional paper making machinery, which it will install at its plant at Cly. The new machinery consists of four Dilts bandless roll type beating engines. They are the latest and most up-to-date type of beaters now used for the beating of rag stock in mills making roofing felt, and will give the company a 25 per cent increase in their daily production. The company is also rebuilding its present beaters, and is replacing the old type rolls with the new type Dilts bandless rolls.

To accommodate the new machinery, an extension to the present beater room is being made. This extension will be 80 feet by 100 feet, and will be of concrete and brick construction.

For the last three or four years, the company has enjoyed a steady and gradually growing business, and reports that the closing month has been one of the best in its history. The company is under the active management of H. O. Ruby, who is secretary and treasurer. The other officers are: John F. Young, president; George A. Odewalt, vice president, and W. T. Hanson, superintendent.

The Bengal Paper Mills, Ltd., Raneegunj, India*

By T. Venkajee

This mill was started in 1889 with one-third of the capital held by Indians, and began to manufacture in 1891. Though removed far from its business center, Calcutta, by 120 miles, it is advantageously situated for its coal supply. It is on the way to the up-country markets, Delhi, Punjab and Simla, and is close to a perennial supply of water, and consequently no fear is entertained by the mill authorities in this regard. The water is filtered during the flood season to make it suitable for bleaching purposes.

Raw Materials

The main raw materials are the Sabai grass, imported pulp, jute, rags and waste paper. The Sabai grass is collected on the field in Chota Nagpur and United Provinces and also from the forests in Nepal. Sulphite pulp is also imported to the extent of about one-fourth of the raw material used. Owing to the insufficiency of high class rags, rags are used only for low grade papers, for which they are available in abundance. Waste paper also forms one of the items of raw materials, of which nearly a thousand tons are used annually.

Chemicals

None of the chemicals used are manufactured. Bleach is imported from England. Aluminoferric, china clay, and alkali are brought in part from England, and in part are of local origin. Rosin is obtained locally. The rest of the auxiliary materials are manufactured in India.

Equipment

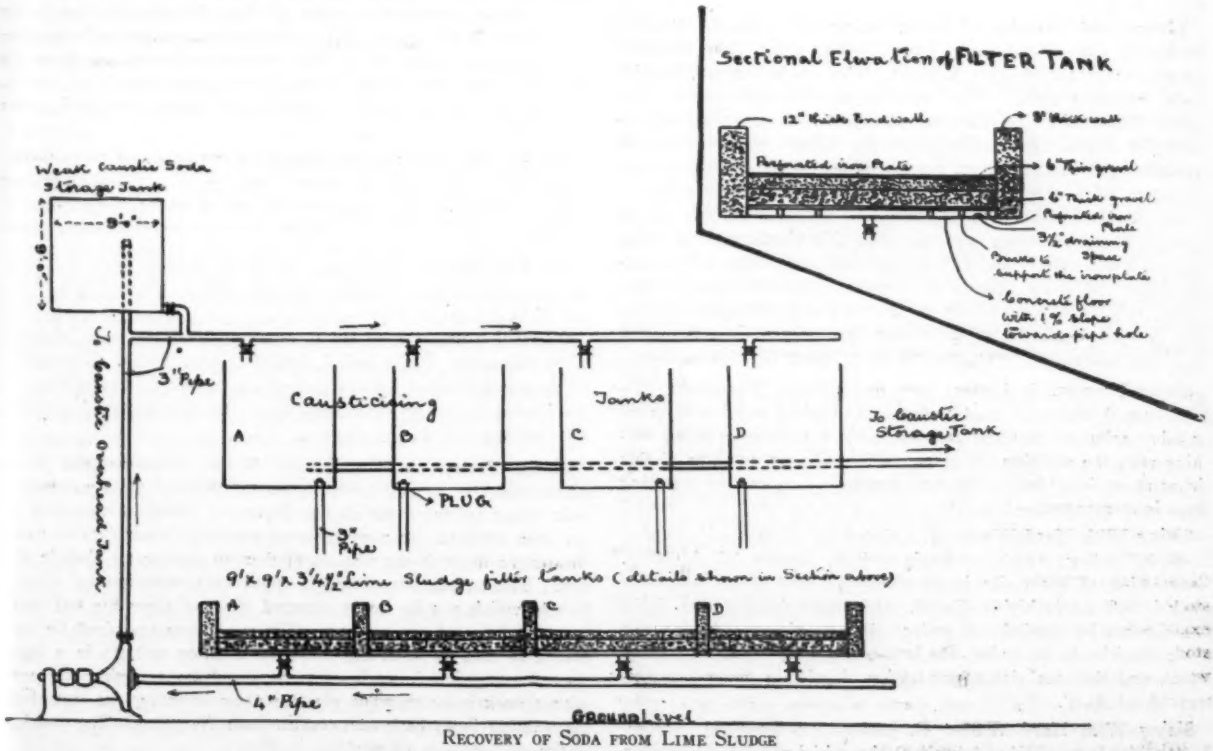
At first sight of the mill, we see a number of laborers, sorting out the foreign material, leaves, etc., from the Sabai grass, dusting out the rags and the jute fiber and canvas ropes and bands, etc. We then come across the willow and duster and then the chippers, and afterwards the disintegrators, where the raw material is cut out into suitable pieces and then screened. It is then discharged to an elevator or conveyor, which delivers it in to the digester house. There are 12 digesters which are spherical and rotary and 12 other digesters which are vertical and stationary after the pattern of the Sinclair type. The material is digested for about 6 hours under an average steam pressure of 100 pounds. Then after discharging the pulp is taken to washers where the alkali or black liquor is removed, and afterwards bleached. The washers are all of the hollander type. When all the liquor is washed out, the pulp is then taken to some more beaters, where it is beaten for several hours to make the pulp suitable for the required variety of paper, sized and loaded. There are four paper machines of the most modern type, with capacity of about 8400 tons per year. The paper cutting machines are installed in a separate room and if desired the paper can be cut to the required size.

Product

The chief classes of paper manufactured here are Printings, Writings, Blottings, Azures and Antiques, Badamis, Browns, colors, and natural unbleached. The production according to the following average percentage of the total output is given:

Kinds of Paper	*Per Cent*
1. Printings	34.77
2. Unbleached (Government)	27.06
3. Badamis	18.38
4. Browns	10.46
5. Azures	4.39
6. Writings	3.81
7. Blottings	0.20
8. Antiques	0.19
9. Colors	0.17

*A short article describing Carnatic Paper Mills, Rajamundry, India, by Mr. Venkajee, appeared in this journal Nov. 26, 1925.



RECOVERY OF SODA FROM LIME SLUDGE

TECHNICAL SECTION, PAGE 240

These several varieties of paper have thus to be manufactured to meet the requirements of the various users.

Chemical Department

Here is manufactured caustic soda sufficient for the need, using lime from Sylhat and Katni. The causticising tanks are provided with wash-out holes to lead the lime sludge to a number of filter beds where the lime sludge is subjected to filtration by suction, through layers of sand and gravel. The dilute liquor is then pumped back to the causticising tanks. The caustic soda thus produced is allowed to flow into storage tanks and from there it is taken into the digester as required. The black liquor from the digesters is collected in separate tanks, in the recovery room.

Evaporators

The density of the liquor to the evaporators is about 2 degrees Twaddle, (about 2 degrees Be), and while leaving them it would be about 20 degrees Twaddle, (13 degrees Be).

This mill has 6 vacuum evaporators with an overhead tank on the terrace from which the liquor to be evaporated is fed into the evaporators. The concentrated liquor is led into an arrangement like disc evaporators. From here the liquor passes on to the incinerator and there it is turned into lumps of ash which are spread on the floor and allowed to burn completely white. The ash is then put into a tank with agitators and screen at the bottom, where it is leached. The clear liquor of sodium carbonate is drawn off and transferred to the causticising tanks. The recovery here is about 64 to 70 per cent.

The main power of the mill is steam supplemented by 50 per cent of electrical power generated at the mills. Coal is the fuel generally used. The mill is at present equipped with 12 boilers of the Lancashire type.

Capital and Administration

The capital of the company is 14 lakhs of rupees (one lakh is Rs 100,000, and one rupee is about a third of a dollar,) of which Rs 888,225 have been issued as ordinary shares of Rs 25 each, and Rs 200,000 in preference shares carrying 7 per cent interest. The company has a debenture loan of Rs 700,000 carrying 6 per cent interest, against which a debenture Redemption Fund amounts to nearly Rs 360,000. Rs 192,300 have not been issued but have been placed as security for overdraft with the Managing Agents. The general reserves of the company of about Rs 300,000 have been set aside from profits. The cost of the buildings would be about Rs 1,700,000 and that of the plant and the machinery would be about Rs 2,000,000. The head office of the company is at Calcutta near the business center, and managed by Messrs. Balmer Lawrie & Company, Ltd., Calcutta. They are paid about 10 per cent of the net profits. This company had charge of the management of the Gwalior Paper Mills and had the machinery brought down to their own mill site. They are also, as I hear, thinking of taking into their hands the idea of the Cuttack scheme of manufacturing daily 15 tons of Bamboo pulp and paper, this being organized by William Raitt, F.C.S., M.I.Chem.E., as an ideal site. The manager of the mills is J. A. Hutchinson and the chemist is J. A. Walker besides twelve other European workmen.

Current Paper Trade Literature

Abstracts of Articles and Notes of Papermaking Inventions Compiled by the Committee on Abstracts of Literature of the Technical Association of the Paper Making Industry

Clarence J. West, Chairman

Sizing

Theory and Practice of Rosin Sizing. R. Lorenz. Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, 962-967 (Aug. 8); 1027-1030 (Aug. 22); 1090-1093 (Sept. 5); 1214-1216 (Oct. 3, 1925). The concluding articles of a series on rosin sizing. The most recent developments are discussed from the colloid-chemical standpoint. Concerning the precipitation of rosin size in the beater the following conclusions are reached: (1) the aluminum ion exerts a coagulating action over all range of concentrations; (2) with a high concentration of rosin, especially with a large amount of alkali, a portion of the former is carried down with the insoluble aluminum hydroxide formed in the beater; and (3) the colloidal coagulation of a rosin-aluminum hydroxide adsorption compound depends upon the prevailing relative concentrations of the rosin and aluminum hydroxide. Rosin sizing in a mechanical way by means of the colloid mill is briefly considered, there are still many difficulties.—J. L. P.

Sizing Process. J. Janser. Ger. pat. 415,675. Papierfabr. 23,-520 (Aug. 9, 1925). A highly dispersed colloidal solution of wood or other cellulosic material is prepared in a suitable grinding machine with the addition of water. If a sufficient quantity of this sizing agent is added in the manufacture of paper, the resulting sheet is transparent.—J. L. P.

Sizing With Hard Water. J. Chintschin. Zellstoff U. Papier, 5, 299-300 (Aug., 1925). Polemic with R. Lorenz (C. A. 2129). Coagulation of rosin size is possible with hard water when the stock is sufficiently highly diluted. It is recommended that sizing experiments be carried out under mill conditions with different stock densities to determine the best practice to follow with hard water, and that the size concentration should, in general, be increased.—J. L. P.

Sizing With Hard Water. R. Lorenz. Zellstoff U. Papier, 5, 300-303 (Aug., 1925). A reply to the criticism of J. Chintschin (cf. preceding abstract). Precipitation of rosin size with hard water is independent of the size dilution, but is influenced by the compounds in the water. Magnesium salts are more effective precipitants than calcium salts. The more concentrated the rosin size emulsion, the more rapid is the precipitation with hard waters. For the protection of size dispersions it is recommended to use protective colloids.—J. L. P.

Electric Theory of Rosin Sizing. A. Thiriet and P. Delcroix. Paper 35, 51-55 (Oct. 30, 1924). See Pulp and Paper 23, 150 (Feb. 5, 1925); Paper Trade J. 80, No. 4, 49 (Jan. 22, 1925).—A. P.-C.

Alum in Sizing. J. Crolard. Paper 35,667-668 (Feb. 5, 1925). See Pulp and Paper 23, 942 (Aug. 20, 1925); Paper Trade J. 81, No. 7, 51 (Aug. 13, 1925).—A. P.-C.

Rosin and Relation of Its Analysis to Practical Size Making. G. F. Kennedy. Paper Ind. 7, 744-747 (Aug., 1925). Description of the methods used for analysis of rosin, with an explanation of the interpretation of the results from the standpoint of practical size making.—A. P.-C.

Sizing Tester. A. Hendriksen, N. A. Stephens and V. J. Zbyshevski. U. S. pat. 1,545,186, July 7, 1925. This is an electrolytic sizing tester, in which the degree of sizing is measured by the time required for a solution of a suitable electrolyte to penetrate right through the test sheet, thereby closing an electric circuit. The solution is placed in glass containers having ground flanges which can be firmly clamped together after the test sheet has been placed between them. The containers are pivotally supported so that by inverting them the solution collects in a bulb-shaped expansion in each container; and on swinging the containers back into operative position after inserting the test sheet the solution flows back into contact with the paper. The position of the electrodes is adjustable.—A. P.-C.

Testing Method for Degree of Sizing Paper. F. T. Carson. Paper Trade J. 81, No. 15, 47 (Oct. 8, 1925). A comparative study was made of the ink flotation, electrolytic or conductivity (2 types), Stöckigt, curl and Bureau of Standards new indicator methods for determining degree of sizing. Experimental data obtained on 63 samples of paper appear to justify the following conclusions: (1) The most probable relative degrees of internal sizing of the various samples tested are best represented by the data of the Bureau of Standards Indicator method; (2) The agreement between the Indicator method and the Curl method is in general satisfactory; (3) The Stöckigt method is fairly dependable, but there is attached an element of uncertainty which at times may involve gross error; (4) Neither the Electrolytic method nor the Ink Flotation method corroborates any other method. Nor can these methods be depended upon to give consistent or reasonable comparative data even on the same kind of paper.—A. P.-C.

Rosin Troubles in Paper Making. J. Enckell. Pappers-Och Travarutidskrift for Finland, Oct. 31, 1924; Pulp and Paper 23, 937-940 (Aug. 20, 1925). Discussion of the causes of and remedies for pitch trouble on the paper machine or on the pulp drying machine. The trouble is attributed to that portion of the rosin that is so finely divided that it forms practically a colloidal solution. Theoretically the trouble can be overcome by converting the rosin suspension into a form in which it cannot separate on to the machine parts, by one of the following methods: (1) Stabilization of the suspension through addition of a peptonizing emulsoid, gelatin, albumin, starch, animal size, gum arabic, etc., are not practical because of the cost of treatment. Laboratory tests with sulphite waste liquor (addition of 0.5 to 1% of 6° Be. liquor) have given promising results, but would need confirmation on a commercial scale to make sure that it would have no injurious effect on the quality of the paper. (2) Adsorption of the rosin suspension on a suitable suspensoid which is added to the solution. Addition of china clay, talc or powdered asbestos frequently gives good results; but it is not absolutely reliable, and moreover cannot be used in some grades of paper. (3) Fixation of the suspension on the fibers. Addition of alkali (a certain minimum amount is required, which varies according with the grade of stock and with the degree of dispersion of the rosin suspension) followed by alum causes complete precipitation of the rosin on the fibers, and this method practically eliminated pitch troubles at the Warkaus Mill, Finland. Sporadic outbreaks of pitch trouble in this mill are now due to insufficient addition of alkali before the alum.—A. P.-C.

Hydrogen Ion Concentration in the Paper Mill. M. B. Shaw. Paper Trade J. 81, No. 10, 59-62 (Sept. 3, 1925). An explanation of the meaning of hydrogen ion concentration and of its colorimetric determination, with an account of tests carried out at the Bureau of Standards Paper Mill, showing its importance in paper sizing. Maximum precipitation of alum occurs at ρH of 5.0 to 5.5, depending on the parts per million of alum used. By regulating the ρH of the stock in the beater after precipitating the size, the alum consumption in the Bureau of Standards mill has been reduced by 33 per cent. The use of sulphuric acid to produce the proper ρH does not give satisfactory sizing. A certain amount of colloidal aluminum hydrate, supplied by alum, is required for effective sizing, but the amount is minimum at the optimum pH value. The quantity in excess of that required to produce this value apparently has no favorable effect on the sizing quality of the paper.—A. P.-C.

Dyes and Dyeing

Colors Used for Paper. I. Ginsberg. Textile Colorist; Paper Making 44, 332-334 (Aug., 1925). Brief review of the chief properties of acid, basic, easine, direct, sulphur and pigment colors, and of the members of each group which are best suited for dyeing paper and pulp—A. P.-C.

How to Know Dyestuffs. A. Noll. World's Paper Trade Rev. 82, 1404-1408 (Oct. 24, 1925); Paper 35, 136-137 (Nov. 13, 1924). See Pulp and Paper 23, 174 (Feb. 12, 1925); Paper Trade J. 80, No. 26, 50 (June 25, 1925).—A. P.-C.

Colored Back Water and Two Sidedness in Paper Mills. J. R. Roberts. Paper Trade J. 81, No. 14, 55-56 (Oct. 1, 1925); Paper Mill 49, No. 40, 12, 42 (Oct. 1, 1925); Pulp and Paper 23, 1201-1202 (Oct. 22, 1925). Both the color of the back water and the evenness of color of the two sides of the sheet depend to a large extent on the retention of the dye or pigment by the stock, and the troubles are largely or wholly overcome by sufficiently increasing the affinity of the dye for the fibers. The following will help reduce the trouble: select direct dyes if possible, use salt and heat in the beaters, with double deck driers shut off the steam from the first one or two driers which the bottom (or wire) side of the sheet strikes. Practically each case must be studied separately, owing to differences in the conditions prevailing in different mills.—A. P.-C.

Coating and Filling Materials

Testing Anti-Frothing Materials for Use in Coating. E. Sutermeister. Paper Ind. 7, 742-743 (Aug., 1925). The test consists essentially in making up a certain quantity of coating mixture, weighing a definite volume, whipping with a propeller-shaped agitator for 4 min., and again weighing the same volume of the whipped mixture. The difference in weight is due to the quantity of air emulsified with the coating mixture and is taken as a measure of the tendency to froth. Comparison of mixtures prepared with and without anti-frothing materials will give valuable indications on the value of the latter.—A. P.-C.

Demonstration of the Use of Glue in Coated Paper. Paper Mill 49, No. 43, 16, 18, 37, 38 (Oct. 24, 1925). A demonstration of the use of glue in coated paper was given at the Paper Section, Bureau of Standards, and at the Government Printing Office, Washington, to representatives of the National Association of Glue Manufacturers and the paper industry. Results of practical coating and printing tests showed that: (1) with proper selection of the glue and adaptations to local conditions and product requirements, the use of glue in coating paper required little change in equipment and involves little change in operating technique from procedure with casein; (2) the choice of various types of glues offers a considerable latitude within which local conditions may be met; (3) the use of glue-bound coated paper offers no new difficulties to the printer and engraver at least as regards printing processes other than lithographic color work and possibly offset processes.—A. P.-C.

English China Clay. World's Paper Trade Rev. 84, 882-888 (Sept. 18, 1925). A description of a visit to the china clay fields of Cornwall and Devon, describing the extraction and preparation of the commercial article.—A. P.-C.

Manufacture of Coated Printing Papers. E. Caylus. Paier 28, 777-782 (July, 1925). General description of the manufacture of this grade.—A. P.-C.

Frothing and Pin Holes in Coated Papers. Th. Bentzen. Paper Ind. 7, 753-754 (Aug., 1925). Castor oil dissolved in ether (about 1:10) was found as efficient as milk for reducing or "killing" froth in baryta coating mixtures, the amount of oil being equal to the amount of fat present in the milk previously used.—A. P.-C.

Use of Talc in the American Paper Industry. H. Rosenberg. Wochbl. Papierfabr. 56, 1191-1194 (Sept. 26, 1925). America produces two-thirds of the world production of talc. For high grade paper, a talc must be free from sand, alkalies and carbonates, must possess a fineness equal to a 200 mesh screen, and be pure white in color. A physical investigation should include a determination of the size of the particles, form of the particles, hardness, color, specific gravity, size, kind and per cent of sandy particles, adsorption capacity, and behavior toward heat. A chemical investigation must include an analysis of the clay.—J. L. P.

Paper Making. K. Sveen. Eng. pat. 237,292. Paper containing a percentage of filler larger than usual is produced with better retention of the fillers with better sizing by incorporating with the pulp an auxiliary substance which acts with the mordant to hold the filler and other constituents in the pulp of the paper. Auxiliary substances suitable for the purpose are those which form colloids

with the mordants, such as soap solutions especially of the fatty acids, rubber emulsions, gelatine, joiners' glue, glue from leather waste, fish glue, albuminous substances such as casein, and solutions of inorganic substances such as alkalies, ammonia water, lime, calcium salts, etc. As filler is mentioned china clay, mordanted with aluminum sulphate, and the best effect is produced when the filler, etc., is added immediately before the pulp is supplied to the wire of the paper machine, preferably in the mixer, knot strainer or sand trap. Where glue solution is used the solution is preferably stored at an ordinary or lower temperature for some days, and its effect may be increased by the addition of lignin substances such as sulphite waste liquor. In the treatment of "save-all" water, the settling of the fibers therein can be accelerated by adding loading material such as china clay, or mordant such as aluminum sulphate, and an auxiliary substance.—A. P.-C.

New Developments in Refining and Finishing of Paper Pulp. K. A. Pelikan. Paper Trade J. 81, No. 17, 52-54 (Oct. 22, 1925). Waste paper can be cheaply and efficiently de-inked by passing through a Hurrell Homogenizing Machine together with a suitable "solving agent," the cost and efficiency of the treatment both being increased by increasing the dilution of the pulp or the amount of solvent. By passing pulp through the mill under certain conditions (not described) the mill does not hurt the fibers appreciably, but thoroughly separates them from one another. Colloidal rosin suspension can be made without the use of alkali by passing through the homogenizer together with a suitable filler to prevent subsequent coagulation of the rosin particles. The "filler" may consist of montan wax, fiber (pulp), clay, satin-white, blanc fixe, etc., magnesium hydroxide, aluminum hydroxide, glue casein, viscose. The magnesium or aluminum hydroxide can be either left in the pulp as a filler, or removed by means of acid. Paper making fillers or dyestuffs can be reduced to an impalpable state of fineness by putting through the homogenizer, and the resulting material gives a better yield and better and more homogeneous appearance to the paper.—A. P.-C.

Drying

Technic of Drying Paper Fibers. P. Klemm. Papierfabr. 23, 605-607 (Sept. 20, 1925). A discussion of the temperature for drying paper fibers.—J. L. P.

Drying Paper Articles Coated With Paraffin. C. A. J. Bertrand. Eng. pat. 236,079. This is an improved machine of the type comprising a perforated disk or ring on which the materials to be dried are laid. The disk turns in a fixed drum which has an opening on the side at the same height as the ring to facilitate loading and emptying the machine after the articles have drained and dried.—A. P.-C.

System of Steam Distribution and Condensation Control for Paper Machine Driers. W. H. Rose. U. S. pat. 1,542,100, June 16, 1925. The battery of driers is divided into a suitable number of sections. The steam fed into the first section is passed from there to a so-called "flash tank" and separator in which the air and steam are removed by a suitable valve on top of the tank, and the condensate is separated and drawn off. The steam is then passed on to the next section of the driers, in which sufficient expansion occurs to re-evaporate any entrained water. The steam thus passes successively through all the sections; the steam from the last section exhausting into a receiving tank upon which is arranged a suitable vapor pump to remove excess air. The condensate from the flash tanks are collected in equalizer tanks, whence it is periodically and automatically forced into the boiler feed tanks.—A. P.-C.

Speed Controlling Means for Paper Drying Machines. W. H. Carrier, assignor to Carrier Engineering Corp. U. S. pat. 1,543,368, June 23, 1925. In order to prevent the considerable loss in strength due to drying paper under a relatively high tension throughout, the sheet is first passed around a small number of drier rolls, then through a drying chamber in which it is air-dried, and finally the drying is completed by passing around a few more drier rolls. In order to keep the paper under the requisite tension, the web moves past a perforated pipe from which air under pressure escapes against the sheet. This pipe is placed between two driers, or between two carrying rolls in the air-drying chamber, in such a manner that an increase in the tension or shrinkage of the web will draw the latter toward the pipe and obstruct more or less the discharge of air. The pressure in the pipe thus varies in accordance with changes in the tension of the sheet in the vicinity of the pipe, and this varying fluid pressure is used through a suitable fluid-pressure-actuated motor and speed changing mechanism, to regulate the speed of one or more of the adjacent rolls which carry the paper. Preferably, several such pipes, each with its associated motor and speed regulator, are located at different points along the line of travel of the paper. The speed of the final driers or of the reel is varied by means of a differential gearing, operated by a fluid pressure motor as above.—A. P.-C.

Paper Drier. C. W. Shartle. U. S. pat. 1,547,071. The driers are arranged as a number of sets placed in series. Each unit of the apparatus consists of an A-shaped frame structure in each of the opposite frame members of which is supported a double series of drier rolls. The rolls of each set are driven one from another by means of spur gears and are driven from a common shaft. The apparatus stands higher and is more compact than the ordinary type of drier construction, and is claimed to give more efficient drying on account of more intense circulation of air.—A. P.-C.

Recovering Heat from the Vapor-Laden Air of Pulp Drying Machines and Paper Machines. O. Schmidt. Fr. pat. 591,223. The purpose of the invention is to cool down the vapor-laden air as close as possible to the place where it becomes laden with water vapor, thereby preventing dilution with considerable quantities of air which must be removed by means of fans or ventilators. This is effected by placing a number of heat exchangers in close proximity to the web as it is passing around the driers and also near the upper reach of the drier felt. A considerable proportion of the moisture in the air is thus immediately condensed, and the air with the remainder of the moisture is drawn off by means of a fan and sent to a condenser to effect practically complete removal of the vapors. The condensation of the steam and cooling of the air by the heat exchanger helps to draw the moisture-laden air coming from the sheet into the heat exchanger.—A. P. C.

Festooning Machine for Drying Paper. J. H. Miller. U. S. pat. 1,529,202. Mar. 10, 1925. The purpose of the invention is to prevent the so-called "stick marks," which are caused by the paper being carried on the sticks in the same position during the whole time of drying. The poles or sticks carrying the paper are caused to move through the drying room or tunnel, either by being carried on a travelling chain or chains, or by being pushed along a fixed track by fingers attached to a reciprocating bar, which causes the fingers to push the sticks forward a certain distance, moves back to its original position, then moves forward again, and so on. The apparatus is so constructed that the poles supporting the paper are each periodically turned in unison in a given direction, and periodically reversed. The reversal of the direction of rotation of the sticks at intervals keep the paper suspended in substantially the same relative position with respect to the travelling carrier of which the sticks are a part.—A. P. C.

Festooning Machine. F. A. Browne assignor to the Barber Asphalt Co. U. S. pat. 1,549,733, Aug. 11, 1925. The rods carrying the festoons are made to travel in a path that is inclined alternately upwards and downwards, instead of in a straight line, so as to compact the number of festoons in a given space.—A. P. C.

To Take Charge of Advance Bag Plant at Howland

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DAYTON, Ohio, May 10, 1926.—William McLean, paper bag manufacturer, who has been associated with the Advance Bag Company for many years, has gone to Howland, Maine, where he will take charge of the Advance Bag Company's plant.

Mr. McLean was widely known in the Miami Valley trade and was prominent in Masonic circles, having recently retired as Commander of the Middletown Knights Templar.

Section of the

COST ASSOCIATION OF THE PAPER INDUSTRY

Affiliated with

THE AMERICAN PAPER AND PULP ASSOCIATION

Conducted by THOS. J. BURKE, C.A., Sec-Treas

Trade Associations Have Become a Staple

By Earnest H. Gaunt

The outlook is excellent for trade associations which can serve efficiently under changing conditions.

The only change in the outlook from a year ago is that the steadily increasing demand for definite service has become more insistent lately. Changing economic conditions which have forced readjustments and realignments in every branch of business activity, have had their effects on trade associations.

The Supreme Court of the United States has re-affirmed that the most valuable and definite service of trade associations—that of research, or the gathering and dissemination of information—is not only of value to the particular industry served, but also to the public.

Expanded Reservoir Work

Trade associations have greatly expanded their research work during recent years, and it is in this field that I believe the growth of the future will come.

This research must have a practical end in view and the present demand is that the greater part of the time and money spent, show results in the *short* run. This demand is usually met by regular monthly statistical reports.

Trade associations have passed the era when they didn't know what they wanted and would "try anything once." Most industries now know what they want of their trade association, and capable leaders with definite, seasoned ideas have arisen both among members and in the profession of trade association executives.

There is valuable research work bringing results in the *long* run, and experienced association members and executives place the proper value upoon this long-range work.

Promotional and advertising activities require a long view ahead. Both the demand and supply of labor, raw materials and commodities, may be satisfactory today—but every industry must study and provide for secular or long-time trends as well as seasonal and cyclical movements, and often be prepared for competition of substitute products or of improved methods or new inventions. This promotional and advertising work will be more valued in the future—and much of it must be preceded and accompanied by research work.

Twenty Important Activities

There are about twenty important activities performed by trade associations. These may be roughly divided into two classes:

1—Those of value in the short-run.
2—Those of value in the long-run.

(Of course all of them have some value in both the long and short run.)

These activities are sure to be intensified in all associations, and the number of activities in the newer associations may be subject to increase.

Members of trade associations are learning to first ask their Association office to answer certain puzzling questions, before going to any outside organization.

Every statistical organization in the country like Babson's, is daily receiving inquiries which could best be answered by trade associations. Most of those who write asking for this information from these statistical organizations have not tried to get it from their trade association, or if they have, have not given the trade association the opportunity to build up a research bureau so that it could answer such questions. They have asked the trade association to "make bricks without straw." In other cases they have not properly appreciated the value of research and have been willing to spend only a two-cent stamp to see if one or more of the statistical organizations could furnish them the information in an off-hand way.

Special Research Work

Of course, these statistical organizations are rendering a very great service outside the trade association field, but there are some questions which they cannot answer except by special research. This special research should usually be made by the trade association in each industry, or under its direction. While there are some questions which should never be asked of any outside organization but which should be hammered out in the laboratory of each business man's mind, yet there are some questions which many business men in the same line of industry are letting go unsolved. If these questions which are important to the industry and which arise in the minds of more than one capable executive, could be studied by the trade association, a better answer could be given than if each man tried to puzzle it out alone without any adequate research organization within his own concern.

It is hardly necessary to show why such research work should be done co-operatively. Experience has clearly shown that if certain information is not gathered by co-operative groups it will not be gathered at all. If there are 50 members of a trade association, each member gets back many times what he gives—often 50 times his contribution. Total, unidentified monthly group statistics often bring this large return.

I am aware that some of the larger concerns are developing research organizations of their own, but they do not and cannot take the place of co-operative research by trade associations. The most progressive of these large concerns are active supporters of the trade association in their line of industry. Just as individuals have been successful who have lost themselves in their own business, so will any concern, even a large one, gain successful industrial life by losing itself in the industry as a whole.

Research for common use raises the common *minimum* level, and an individual concern is free to rise far above that minimum level.

Must Work Together

Men entering business today know almost instinctively that they *must* work together. Under our American system they can do so and yet preserve a very large degree of individual liberty. Men may work together to do evil, but such co-operation is always short-lived.

The science of human-relations, like that of economics, is not yet an exact science, but there are two well-established laws governing success in human relations,

1—The law of equal reaction—that we get the same kind of treatment we give, that "with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured unto you," that "for every debit there is a credit."

2—That men must and will co-operate as well as compete—the law of cooperative competition.

Individuals may go contrary to these laws for a long time if they have unusual wisdom in following the other laws affecting economics and human relations, but groups of men cannot break these laws very often or for a long time, without suffering great losses.

One form of co-operation which has no element of trade competition is that of an integrated corporation with branch plants. There have recently been many consolidations, and there will be more. In some instances this is the only form of co-operation which meets the needs of certain individual plants. Certain consolidations are necessary and in accordance with the economic law of making one expense grow where two expenses grew before. In the case of some concerns these consolidations are their only way out. They are not able to readjust themselves to the necessities of increased efficiency. There are other cases where consolidation is not helpful—especially among small concerns which are at the same time very efficient and which are able to operate with a low overhead and yet produce good goods and get the proper distribution at a low unit.

When the consolidation movement is over, we will still have a number of independent competing concerns. Who is there who believes that these concerns will not need to co-operate? I am aware that just as in the past certain concerns thought they could co-operate informally by gentlemen's agreements, pools and price-fixing arrangements, so may certain of these newly formed consolidations believe that they can act informally and even illegally with other large concern, without any trade association.

I have no hesitation in stating my belief that such attempts will fail, just as they have failed in the past. The law governing trade associations which has been clarified by recent Supreme Court decisions is, I believe, in accordance with fundamental economic law. It preserves competition and yet does not frown upon the kind of co-operation which is in the public interest. Co-operation which is not in the public interest is not in the interest of the industry which attempts it.

Healthy Competition Necessary

Healthy competition is necessary to keep business on its toes, always alive to the significance of changing conditions. "Competition is all right if you have sense enough to use it as a stimulant."

Cut-throat competition is not healthy competition and is harmful to the public interest. Cut-throat competition promotes misrepresentation of goods, gambling methods, the breaking of contracts and of good faith, greatly fluctuating quality and prices, unequal treatment to customers by cutting prices in one locality or on one line of goods below cost to put a competitor out of business and recouping in other localities on other goods. The result of cut-throat competition is a decided economic loss to the public. (A good example of cut-throat competition was disclosed in a recent divorce case where the wife accused the husband of being so mean that if her golf ball lay nearer the hole in fewer strokes than his he would kick her ball away from the cup.)

Cost Section

Co-operative competition is healthy because it has the proper mixture of co-operation and competition. It is the kind of competition practiced by business men who support their trade association.

Perhaps some of the things which I have just stated hardly need repetition with an audience like this. It is evident that trade associations have been getting down to cases. Out of the many experiments which have been tried in co-operative practices and methods, there have developed certain definite lines which trade association executives and members know to be of practical everyday business value. The time for generalities or carrying on work of doubtful or small value, has passed. In the era of intense competition now upon us, each trade association will have to prove its worth by showing definite results at a minimum of expense. I am convinced that in the case of most trade associations there is very little readjustment necessary, and that if the progress towards readjustment has not gone as far as it should, the trouble lies more at the doors of the members of the trade association than at the doors of the trade association executives.

The trade association executive of today is not a backslapper, a politician, a sociable, jolly good fellow who gives members a good time at their conventions or meetings and who takes care of certain members if and when they are under the influence of too much spirituous enthusiasm. The trade association executive of today may be a gentleman of parts, of sociability and personality—but his chief assets are his understanding of the fundamental principles governing human relations and economics, and enough practicality to carry on the proper kind of work which meets the current needs of his industry—and a man of sufficient imagination and vision to foresee and prepare for lines of work which the industry should take up. Like the preacher or college president, he must have an unusual and almost impossible combination of qualities. He must be an educator, an administrator, a professional man, an economist, a practical and business man, and have a knowledge of human nature, and possess tact and personality. He must be able to raise money as well as to spend it wisely. He must be the liaison officer between the theoretical economists who have some good ideas but do not know how to make them work, and the business man who can make ideas work if he can get the ideas. There are many trade association executives successful in their profession, who would be successful in any line of business; and there are many successful business men who would make successful trade association executives. It is these men who are the bone and sinew of any trade association.

Trade Association Thing of Permanence

Trade associations have become a staple—a thing of permanence. The days of their infancy are over, and the trade association will be subject to the same stern workings of economic law and practical demand as any other staple service or commodity. We have all seen many new forms of service become a staple—notably that of the statistical organizations like the great one under whose auspicies this Conference is held every year. The Babson Statistical Organization was the pioneer in this sort of work, but today it has many and able competitors, following closely on its heels. It can only remain among the leaders by recognizing the fact that it is a staple and by making its service more definite.

Trade associations must give more service by making the service more definite. For the time being the field of service is well defined and needs no enlarging. It is not a question of greater opportunities but rather of making better use of the opportunities we have.

S. L. Williams Finds Conditions Encouraging

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

Holyoke, Mass., May 3, 1926.—President Sidney L. Willson of the American Writing Paper Company is back at his desk after a several weeks' western and southern trip in which he finds much encouragement as to future paper demand. He looks forward to an increased demand for papers during the next few weeks.

Changes of Interest Made by the Revenue Act of 1926*

The general definition of gross income remains unchanged, but a number of modifications have been made in prescribing the items which are not to be included as gross income and which, accordingly, are exempt from the income tax.

Gross Income

The proceeds of life insurance policies are exempt where "paid by reason of the death" of the insured, whether paid in a single sum or in installments, this provision, effective as of January 1, 1925, being inserted in place of that in the prior law under which proceeds "paid upon the death" of the insured were exempt. This provision makes it clear that the exemption is not to be denied in the case of installment payments. However, if the amounts are held by the insured under an agreement to pay interest thereon, the interest payments are clearly not exempt under the new statute but are to be included in the gross income.

Furthermore, in case of a transfer for a valuable consideration, by assignment or otherwise, of a life insurance, endowment or any annuity contract, only the actual value of the consideration and the amount of premiums and other sums subsequently paid by the transferee is exempt from tax, though the proceeds are paid by reason of the death of the insured.

The exemption on account of amounts received under a life insurance, endowment, or annuity contract (not paid by reason of the death of the insured) is not limited to the insured. Amounts received under such contracts are, to the extent that they do not exceed the premiums or consideration paid, to be excluded from the gross income of the beneficiary, whether or not the beneficiary is the insured.

The exemption of $300 on dividends or interest received by an individual from domestic building and loan associations is allowed without any time limitation. Under the prior law, this $300 exemption would have expired January 1, 1927.

A citizen of the United States who is a bona fide non-resident for more than six months during the taxable year is not required to include in gross income, income received from sources without the United States if such income constitutes earned income within the meaning of the statute. This allows the exclusion of any amount of earned income received by such citizens from sources without the United States. However, such citizens cannot take as deductions any items properly chargeable against the amounts of income so excluded.

Changes in Allowable Deductions

Where an individual sells or otherwise disposes of real estate, he may take as a deduction a reasonable allowance for future expenses which he will be required to make under the provisions of the contract of sale. In order to take this deduction the individual will be required to give a bond in an amount not less than the estimated tax liability computed without this allowance, for future expenses. The taxpayer will be required to pay any tax which may become due because of the disallowance of any part of this deduction, notwithstanding the expiration of the statutory period of limitations for collection which is imposed upon the government in other cases. In order to prevent taxpayers from being denied amortization deductions as a result of a recent decision by the Board of Tax Appeals, holding that claim for amortization must have been filed at the time of filing return, the new statute provides that the amortization deduction may be allowed for the taxable years 1918, 1919 or 1920, if the claim was made before June 15, 1924. This provision does not apply with respect to a claim for the year 1921, for which year the taxpayer had notice of the provision in the 1921 Act, and hence the decision of the Board with respect to the time for filing the claim is applicable to that year.

Determination of Gain or Loss

In determining the gain or loss upon a sale or other disposition of property during the year 1925 and subsequent years, the basis is to be reduced by the amount of the deductions for exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence, amortization, and depletion, which have since the acquisition of the property been "allowable" in respect of such property under the new statute or under prior income tax laws. This differs from the Act of 1924, which provided that the basis be diminished by above mentioned items which had since the acquisition of the property been "allowed" with respect to the property. The effect of the use of the word "allowable" in the new statute rather than the word "allowed" is to require the taxpayer to make an adjustment for depreciation, etc., which may not have been allowed the taxpayer as a deduction for income tax purposes in prior years, for example, depreciation allowable but not taken because no income tax return was filed.

In addition to the above adjustment, if the property was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, and the fair market value as of March 1, 1913, is not the basis for determining the gain or loss, the taxpayer is required to make an adjustment for exhaustion, wear and tear, obsolescence and depletion "actually sustained" prior to March 1, 1913. This provision is necessary to require an adjustment, for example, in case the cost is greater than the March 1, 1913, value and is the basis for determining gain or loss, for notwithstanding the fact that the cost of the property in such a case is the basis for depreciation, no depreciation or depletion was allowable as a deduction under "prior income tax laws" due to the fact that there was no income tax prior to March 1, 1913.

Soon after the passage of the Act of 1924, it was pointed out that probably by oversight the statute did not prohibit the use of the fair market value at the time of transfer, rather than the cost to the transfer, as the basis of determining gain or loss upon the sale of property though it had been transferred in trust, subsequent to December 31, 1920, subject to a power of revocation or alteration by the grantor. The new statute makes it clear that where property is transferred by a grantor in revocable trust after December 31, 1920, and is subsequently sold by the trustee after December 31, 1924, the amount of the gain or loss is to be determined in the same manner as if the property had been sold by the grantor himself.

Capital Gains and Losses

Express statutory approval is given to the rule incorporated in the Regulations under the Act of 1924, under which it was held that, if property is exchanged for other property and no gain or loss is recognized and if the total period during which the original property and the property received in exchange have been held by the taxpayer is more than two years, the property received in exchange is considered to be capital assets. The new statute also applies the same rule in case of property received upon a partially exempt exchange, since this method of computing the two-year period is to apply in case the property received on an exchange has, for the purpose of determining gain or loss from a sale or exchange, the same basis in whole or in part in the hands of the taxpayer as the property exchanged.

A different rule from that applied under the Act of 1924 is required by the new statute in computing the two-year period for the purposes of the capital net gain and loss provisions, where the taxpayer sells property which has the same basis for gain or loss in whole or in part, as it would have in the hands of a preceding owner. In such case, the two-year period includes the

* *National Income Tax Magazine.*

period for which the property was held by the preceding owner. For example, in the case of property received by gift after December 31, 1920, the two-year period includes, the period during which the property was held by the donor as well as the period during which it was held by the donee.

If on a reorganization there is distributed to the shareholders stock or securities in a corporation a party to a reorganization, no gain to the distributee from the receipt of such stock or securities is recognized. In determining the period for which the taxpayer has held stock or securities received upon such distributions, there is to be included the period for which he held the stock or securities in the distributing corporation prior to the receipt of the stock or securities by distribution.

The above provisions are effective as of January 1, 1925.

Section 220 Modified

The new statute will allow a corporation to accumulate its profits without fear of the imposition of the 50 per cent penalty, if each shareholder of the corporation at the time of filing his return includes in his gross income his distributive share of the net income of the corporation for the year. In including the amount of the distributive share in his gross income, the stockholder is to treat such amount as a dividend received. Hence, it is subject only to a surtax. When a subsequent distribution is made by a corporation out of the earnings and profits of the year in which this method of reporting the profits was followed by the stockholders, the amounts so distributed to a stockholder who has previously included in his gross income his distributive share of the net income for the year is not subject to tax when distributed.

If this method of their distributive share of the net income of the corporation is not followed by the shareholders, it would appear that the provisions of the new statute are just as drastic as those under the prior law. No provision is made to relieve the shareholders of the tax upon the dividends where such dividends are distributed after the corporation has been subjected to the 50 per cent penalty.

Consolidated Returns

For the year 1925 the rule under the Act of 1924, is applied in determining whether two or more domestic corporations are affiliated. For the year 1926 and subsequent years two or more domestic corporations are deemed affiliated (1) if one corporation owns at least 95 per cent of the stock (not including non-voting stock which is limited and preferred as to the dividends) of the other or others, or (2) if at least 95 per cent of the stock (not including non-voting stock which is limited and preferred as to dividends) of two or more corporations is owned by the same interests. This removes the requirement that affiliation is to be determined by the ownership of the voting stock of the corporations, with the exception noted as to non-voting stock which is limited and preferred as to dividends.

New Provisions of the Revenue Act of 1926

As under the law prior to the Act of 1924, lists showing the name and the post-office address of each person making an income tax return in each internal revenue district, are required to be open to public inspection, but the amount of the tax paid is not required to be shown.

Whenever a return is open to the inspection of any person a certified copy may be furnished upon the request of such person, but the Commissioner is authorized to prescribe a reasonable fee for furnishing such copy.

Deferiet Mill Busy on Large Order

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

DEFERIET, N. Y., May 3, 1926.—The Deferiet mill of the St. Regis Paper Company is now working on the Montgomery, Ward & Co. order recently secured which calls for 30,000 tons of catalog paper for a period of ten years.

The St. Regis Paper Company has also received another large order for catalog paper from the Western Electric Telephone Company and this order will also be filled at the Deferiet mill.

Pulpwood Consumption in 1925

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 24, 1926—The Department of Commerce announces that the total quantity of pulpwood consumed by 144 mills in 1925 was 3,168,843 cords, as against 3,129,780 cords consumed by the same mills in 1924. The production of wood pulp by these mills in 1925 amounted to 2,220,559 tons, as against 2,158,435 tons in 1924. These same plants consumed about 54 per cent of the total quantity of pulp wood used in 1924. Assuming their proportionate consumption in 1925 to have been the same—that is to say, 54 per cent of the total—an aggregate consumption of 5,840,000 cords during the latter year is indicated, an increase of slightly more than 1 per cent as compared with 1924.

In this comparative statement, which covers about 60 per cent of the total number of active mills, 22 states are represented. As soon as returns are received from all establishments a report giving complete figures will be issued.

The figures for 1925 are preliminary and subject to change if necessary.

The following statement compares the consumption of pulpwood and the production of wood pulp for 1925 and 1924:

COMPARISON OF 144 IDENTICAL MILLS: 1925 AND 1924:

	1925	1924	Per cent of increase
Cords of pulpwood consumed	3,168,843	3,129,780	1.2
Tons of wood pulp produced	2,220,559	2,158,435	2.9

Pacific Straw Paper Co. Increases Capital

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PORTLAND, Ore., May 6, 1926.—Stockholders of the Pacific Straw Paper and Board Company met at Vancouver, Wash., April 23, for the annual meeting. At that time it was voted to increase the capital stock of the organization from $500,000 to $600,000. The by-laws were also revised, making the new headquarters at Longview, Wash., where the large new plant of the company has just started operations. As the company was organized in Vancouver and held its first meeting there, it became necessary to hold this annual meeting at that place.

Charles F. Schaub, president of the organization, was in the chair and about fifty stockholders were present. George A. Sweet is secretary-treasurer of this company. H. L. Copeland, architect, was in attendance in a consulting capacity.

As previously stated, the additional $100,000 will be used to purchase equipment to increase the daily output.

It was voted to make Longview the headquarters for 99 years.

Billeruds Aktiebolag Prospers in 1925

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1926.—According to a report recently issued, net profits for 1925 of Billeruds Aktiebolag, one of the largest paper and pulp manufacturers in Sweden, amounted to 3,203,189 crowns. Surplus and undivided profits from 1924 totaled 213,112 crowns, leaving a sum of 3,426,301 crowns available for dividends. The board of directors declared a dividend of 1,645,000 crowns or 7 per cent on outstanding shares which total 23,500,000 crowns. In addition 1,000,000 crowns are transferred to reserves, 300,000 crowns set aside for taxes, and 481,301 crowns is carried to profit and loss.

Pulp and Papermakers Directory

The eighth edition of the Paper and Pulp Makers Directory of Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland for 1925-26 has just been issued by Hugo Brusewitz Aktiebolag, Lasarettg 6, Gothenburg, Sweden. The book is attractively bound in cloth, is printed in English and contains 258 pages. The location, capital, management, equipment, production and other valuable information of the pulp and paper mills in all the countries covered is presented. The volume also contains general trade rules, trade marks and other interesting information.

Profit by Tide Water's *Lubrication Experience*

THE Tide Water Engineering Bureau is at your service in solving all lubrication problems. This expert service is entirely *without cost or obligation*. Send a card today and one of our Staff Engineers will be glad to call at your mill to make a lubrication survey under your direction.

The Tide Water Power Group *—for paper mill lubrication*

TYCOL GEAR COMPOUND
A soft, semi-fibrous grease for enclosed gears under heavy pressure.

TYCOL MEDIUM YARN GREASE
For beater bearings where high temperatures, heavy pressures and water are present.

TYCOL YARN GREASE
For dryer and other bearings operating at high temperatures.

TYCOL LUBRICANT NO. 1
A medium hard grease for Jordans, grease lubricated calender rolls and for general use.

TYCOL GREASE
A hard grease for replenishing Tycol Yarn Grease.

TYCOL GEAR COATING SOFT
A viscous lubricant especially recommended for use on slow-moving open gears.

TIDE WATER OIL SALES CORPORATION
11 BROADWAY NEW YORK

West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company

Manufacturers of

SUPERCALENDERED and MACHINE FINISHED BOOK and LITHOGRAPHIC PAPERS

Offset, Envelope and Music Paper, High Grade Coated Book and Label Papers

also

Bleached Spruce Sulphite and Soda Pulp

200 Fifth Avenue New York — 732 Sherman Street Chicago
503 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
122 East 7th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

No Ducts, Pipes, Canopies to remove Steam and Prevent Drippage

Paper and Pulp Mills may be thoroughly air-conditioned and ventilated at low cost

Leading mills are installing Skinner Bros. Steam Coil Heaters for this all-important work of air-conditioning—

Because these heaters are least expensive to install and operate, take up the minimum space, yet perform constantly and with satisfaction unknown with the old systems.

The Skinner Bros. method of tempering air includes no ducts, no pipes for air carriers and no canopies over machines to remove steam and prevent its attendant drippage.

The absorption principle of steam elimination upon which Skinner Bros. System is based is not untried. Skinner Bros. Mfg. Co., Inc., is the pioneer in this type of industrial air conditioning equipment, and they have been serving mills throughout this country and Canada for many years.

For your present or contemplated mill call upon the experience of this third of a century old concern. Our corps of engineers trained in heating, ventilating and air-conditioning will gladly lay out a system for your mill or make recommendations and suggestions—without obligation, of course.

Descriptive literature and list of paper and pulp mills that are Skinner equipped at your request.

Skinner Bros. Mfg. Co., Inc.

Engineers Designers Manufacturers

Home Office: 1446 S. Vandeventer Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Eastern Office: 1013 Flatiron Bldg., New York City
Factories at St. Louis, Mo., and Elizabeth, N. J.
Sales Offices and Branches in all principal cities

Plans for Superintendents Convention

Edgar Guest, well-known poet and humorist, and Mayor Lew Shank of Indianapolis, will address the Convention of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents' Association which will be held in Detroit on June 3, 4, 5. Leo Fitzpatrick known to the radio audience as the Merry Old Chief of the Kansas City Night Hawks will act as the master of ceremonies at the banquets. This announcement was made by W. F. McGraw, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Edgar Guest is known and loved as "The Poet of the Plain People." His verse is known by thousands and those who have not heard him recite his own verse will have a great treat in store for them. Such homely and humorous recitations as "Ma and the Auto," "It Can't Be Done," "A Friend's Greeting" and many other delightful pieces of verse have endeared Eddie Guest to Business men from Maine to California. Samuel Lewis Shank who is officially known as the Mayor of Indianapolis, is much more widely and better known as rough and ready Lew Shank, a man with a magnetic personality, whose talk is humorous, eloquent and original. Mr. Shank is more of a business man than a politician and for many years has been the acting head of a successful furniture business and storehouse in Indianapolis. He knows what business men are thinking and can talk their language. Mr. Shank's subject will be "Who are the great men of today?"

Charles A. Blaney, formerly President of the Eddy Paper Company and at present a director in several paper mills, will be the toastmaster at the Friday evening men's dinner. Mr. Blaney is widely known in the paper industry and for many years was the chairman of the Michigan State Prison Commission, and is an authority on Penology.

Mr. McGraw as chairman of the Convention Committee has made the following statement—

"Headquarters for the Convention of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents Association are at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

"The Book-Cadillac Hotel management has arranged a plan whereby those attending the convention need not register at the hotel registration desk in the lobby. We will go to the Ball Room Floor upon arrival, register into Convention, whereupon a special registration crew for the hotel, will assign us our rooms.

"All such registrations will assure us of the rates for which we have made a contract with the Book-Cadillac Hotel management. It will also relieve congestion around the registration desk in the hotel lobby, and will enable us to get good rooms, at a low rate, and get into them without any troublesome delays."

J. & J. Rogers Co. Completes Improvements

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

AUSABLE FORKS, May 10, 1926.—The Holler Construction Company, of Fort Edward, has just completed its contract for the J. & J. Rogers Company at Ausable Chasm. A new dam and power plant have been erected by the Holler Company, according to specifications. The new dam is a considerable distance from the old one and is ten feet higher, being of reinforced concrete. The power plant, also of concrete, has been erected on the Clinton county side of the Ausable River. This dam and power plant will give the J. & J. Rogers Company about 2,000 horse power at low water which will be supplementary to the power already being developed. The equipment of the power plant will be installed soon and will be strictly modern in every respect.

The Kingsbury Construction Company, of Glens Falls, some time ago completed another contract for the J. & J. Rogers Co. at Black Brook on the Ausable River. A new concrete dam has been constructed at this point forming a large reservoir. The water is conducted by an open flume which crosses the highway at that point. This contract included the erection of a concrete bridge which spans the flume. The erection of this dam has resulted in the formation of a lake nearly four miles long which will make possible the control of the flow of water in the Ausable River which will mean increased power during the low water periods. The old dam at this point has been removed. Fifteen thousand barrels of cement were used in completing the two contracts.

The J. & J. Rogers Company owns many of the most valuable power sites in the Ausable River Valley and the two contracts just completed are part of the company's plans for a greater development of the power possibilities of the Ausable River.

Old Colony to Make New Envelope Linings

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., May 10, 1926.—The Old Colony Envelope Company of this city is now engaged in perfecting its equipment to produce new and expensive envelope linings to meet the demands of customers engaged in the greeting card business. Additional machinery of improved type is being installed.

Two new envelope machines, two new envelope lining machines and two automatic printing machines are the latest additions. The concern now employs 169 men and is turning out daily approximately 1,000,000 envelopes, 500,000 small cards ready for the printer's use in providing business and wedding announcements, greeting cards and so on.

A department was added recently for the hand bordering of stationery and experienced operators engaged for this purpose. The concern also turns out some 3,200 boxes a day for use in the factory. A printing department of 10 presses is maintained largely used for panelling and embossing.

New York City furnishes the largest single market though business is being done as far away as the Pacific Coast. There has been an especially heavy demand for visiting card stock for use in Florida the past winter.

Paper and cardboard stock is bought largely from nearby concerns such as the Strathmore mills of Woronoco and Mittineague, the Crocker-McElwain Company of Holyoke, the Hampshire Paper Company of South Hadley Falls and the B. P. Rising Paper Company of Housatonic. The concern started in Springfield five years ago with only 12 hands. The officers of the company are Frank A. Juckett, president; Ray L. Lockwood, treasturer; Charles R. Bell, secretary, and Joseph N. Fountain, superintendent.

New Patterson Catalog Ready

A new and complete catalog has just been issued by the Patterson Foundry and Machine Company, of East Liverpool, Ohio. This 24 page booklet is practically an encyclopedia of agitators and mixers, illustrating and describing a complete line of simple agitator mechanisms, and by steps up to and including extremely heavy machines, for the most severe conditions. In the past fifty years, hundreds of machines have been built and sold by this enterprising organization for use in industries all over the world.

During the past few years, the Patterson line has been greatly improved and the scope broadened to include mixing machinery for every purpose. Standardized construction and large production make it possible for the Patterson company to give the utmost value in agitating and mixing equipment along with prompt and satisfactory service that is essentially so great a factor in every purchase.

Boston Paper Men to Hold Outing June 8

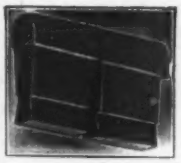
[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., May 10, 1926.—The Boston Paper Trade Association has just sent out advance notices relative to the holding of its annual outing. This event will take place on June 8 at the Charles River Country Club, Newton Center, Mass., and the usual program of sporting events will be provided.

PAPER TESTS
In Accordance with T. A. P. P. I. Standard Methods
Oils — Paper — Water — Microphotograph
Electrical, Mechanical, Physical, Chemical and Photometric Tests
ELECTRICAL TESTING LABORATORIES
80th St. & East End Ave., New York

FELTS
H. WATERBURY & SONS CO.
ORISKANY, N. Y.

ATTERBURY BROS.
(INCORPORATED)
WOOD PULP, RAGS AND PAPER STOCK, FRENCH CASEINE
146 NASSAU STREET (Potter Bldg.) NEW YORK



WIECKERT COGS
Made of Hard Maple
WILL STAND THE STRAIN
THEY WEAR LONGER
WIECKERT LUMBER CO.
Cogs of All Kinds
NEENAH, WISCONSIN

Established 1895
DANIEL M. HICKS
(INCORPORATED)
PAPER MILL SUPPLIES
200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

THE GEORGE M. GRAVES CO., Inc.
Domestic and Foreign

WASTE PAPER	NEW CUTTINGS	HEMP ROPE
OLD RAGS	MANILA ROPE	FLAX WASTE
WOOD PULP	BAGGING	COTTON WASTE

77 SUMMER STREET BOSTON, MASS

COMBUSTION ENGINEERING CORPORATION
PULVERIZED FUEL
45 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK

The Guide to the Pulp and Paper Industry

A NEW edition of the Lockwood Directory of the paper and allied trades is ready for delivery. It is the 1926—51st annual edition—is thoroughly revised and brought up to date.

The entire contents is classified under separate headings for the United States and Canada, alphabetically and geographically arranged by States. The price is $7.00 cash if sent with the order which includes all delivery charges.

Published by

Lockwood Trade Journal Company, Inc.
10 East 39th Street NEW YORK

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1926

SUMMARY

Cigarette paper .....37 cs.
Wall paper .....14 bls., 4 crates, 5 cs.
Paper hangings .....30 bls., 4 cs.
Printing paper .....208 cs.
Printed paper .....12 bls., 26 cs.
Wrapping paper .....253 bls., 37 cs.
Packing paper .....120 bls.
Kraft paper .....217 rolls
Garnet paper .....54 bls.
Duplex paper .....5 cs.
Decalcomania paper .....23 cs.
Cable paper .....20 cs.
Writing paper .....69 cs.
Colored paper .....40 cs.
Tissue paper .....8 cs.
Filter paper .....4 bls., 10 cs.
Drawing paper .....4 cs.
Paper tubes .....5 cs.
Pergamyn paper .....37 cs.
Fancy paper .....20 cs.
Surface coated paper .....430 cs.
Baryta coated paper .....185 cs.
Metal coated paper .....4 cs.
Basic paper .....70 cs.
Cover paper .....4 cs.
Tracing paper .....16 cs.
Straw board .....1288 rolls, 449 pgs.
Wall board .....41 cs.
Envelopes .....36 cs.
Miscellaneous paper .....493 rolls, 153 bls., 24 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER

P. J. Schweitzer, Pr, Monroe, Marseilles, 6 cs.
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., De Grasse, Havre, 9 cs.
Standard Products Corp., De Grasse, Havre, 22 cs.

WALL PAPER

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Carmania, Liverpool, 4 crates.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Carmania, Liverpool, 4 cs.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Carmania, Liverpool, 1 ble.
F. J. Emmerich, Carmania, Liverpool, 1 ble.
F. J. Emmerich, Minnewaska, London, 7 bls.
F. J. Emmerich, A. Ballin, Hamburg, 5 bls.
Thomas & Pierson, Berengaria, Southampton, 1 cs.

PAPER HANGINGS

A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Carmania, Liverpool, 13 bls.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minnewaska, London, 17 bls.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Minnewaska, London, 4 cs.

PRINTING PAPER

Chicago Paper Co., Oakspring, Rotterdam, 22 cs.
Japan Paper Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 16 cs.
P. C. Zuhlke, Samland, Antwerp, 20 cs.
P. Puttman, Samland, Antwerp, 82 cs.
H. Glass & Co., Samland, Antwerp, 7 cs.
B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Carmania, Liverpool, 22 cs.
J. Henschel & Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 6 cs.
P. Puttman, Zeeland, Antwerp, 25 cs.
Butler Paper Corp., Roussillon, Bordeaux, 2 cs.
Japan Paper Co., Roussillon, Bordeaux, 6 cs.

PRINTED PAPER

A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Samland, Antwerp, 26 cs.
A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Samland, Antwerp, 12 bls.

WRAPPING PAPER

F. C. Strype, Samland, Antwerp, 17 cs.
Blauvelt-Wiley Paper Mfg. Co., California, Glasgow, 140 bls.
C. Steiner, A. Ballin, Hamburg, 19 cs.
Merchants Products Co., Zeeland, Antwerp, 113 bls.
A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Olympic, Southampton, 1 cs.

PACKING PAPER

Okonite Callender Cable Co., Minnewaska, London, 120 bls.

KRAFT PAPER

Arkell Safety Bag Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 217 rolls.

GARNET PAPER

United Hardware & Tool Corp., Muenchen, Bremen, 54 bls.

DUPLEX PAPER

O. Hommel & Co., Muenchen, Bremen, 5 cs.

DECALCOMANIA PAPER

C. W. Sellers, Muenchen, Bremen, 8 cs.
C. W. Sellers, Geo. Washington, Bremen, 15 cs.

CABLE PAPER

General Electric Co., Pr. Monroe, Genoa, 20 cs.

WRITING PAPER

E. Dietzgen & Co., Essex Emory, Marseilles, 41 cs.
Guibout freres, Olympic, Havre, 22 cs.
T. D. Downing & Co., Berengaria, Southampton, 1 cs.
The Eleto Co., Berengaria, Southampton, 2 cs.
Chase National Bank, Berengaria, Southampton, 3 cs.

COLORED PAPER

C. W. Williams & Co., Samland, Antwerp, 40 cs.

TISSUE PAPER

Brooks Paper Co., Carmania, Liverpool, 4 cs.
F. C. Strype, Carmania, Liverpool, 3 cs.
Meadows, Wye & Co., Carmania, Liverpool, 1 cs.

FILTER PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnewaska, London, 9 cs.
A. Giese & Son, Roussillon, Bordeaux, 4 bls.
L. C. Whiton, Roussillon, Bordeaux, 1 cs.

DRAWING PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnewaska, London, 4 cs.

PERGAMYN PAPER

F. C. Strype, A. Ballin, Hamburg, 37 cs.

FANCY PAPER

Whiting & Patterson Co., Berengaria, Southampton, 20 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

P. C. Zuhlke, Samland, Antwerp, 98 cs.
Gevaert Co. of America, Samland, Antwerp, 66 cs.
Gevaert Co. of America, Zeeland, Antwerp, 36 cs.
P. Puttman, Zeeland, Antwerp, 152 cs.
P. C. Zuhlke, Volendam, Rotterdam, 78 cs.

BARYTA COATED PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Muenchen, Bremen, 185 cs.

METAL COATED PAPER

Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, A. Ballin, Hamburg, 4 cs.

BASIC PAPER

Globe Shipping Co., Samland, Antwerp, 70 cs.

COVER PAPER

International Forwarding Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 4 cs.

TRACING PAPER

International Forwarding Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 16 cs.

STRAW BOARD

A. Vuyk, Veendam, Rotterdam, 608 rolls.
State Bank, Veendam, Rotterdam, 243 rolls.
J. P. Heffernan Paper Co., Volendam, Rotterdam, 449 pgs.
State Bank, Volendam, Rotterdam, 195 rolls.
A. Vuyk, Volendam, Rotterdam, 242 rolls.

ENVELOPES

Globe Shipping Co., Muenchen, Bremen, 36 cs.

WALL BOARD

O. M. Baxter, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 41 cs.

PAPER TUBES

H. de Maguinn, De Grasse, Havre, 5 cs.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

M. M. Cohen, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 117 bls., 108 rolls.
Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 168 rolls, 11 bls.
Arkell Safty Bag Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 217 rolls.
E. H. Sergeant & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 4 cs.
Titan Shipping Co., Olympic, Southampton, 20 cs.
C. G. Euler, Roussillon, Bordeaux, 25 bls.
Susquehanna Silk Mills, Geo. Washington, Bremen, 2 cs.
A. L. Diament & Co., De Grasse, Havre, 5 cs.
W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., De Grasse, Havre, 1 cs.
C. H. Boulin, De Grasse, Havre, 30 cs.
Coenca Morrisson & Co., De Grasse, Havre, 21 cs.
Japan Paper Co., De Grasse, Havre, 24 cs.
Hensel, Bruckman & Lorbacher, De Grasse, Havre, 5 cs.
Wilkinson Bros. & Co., Inc., Volendam, Rotterdam, 35 cs.
W. von Doorn, Volendam, Rotterdam, 53 cs.

RAGS, BAGGINGS, ETC.

The Barrett Co., C. Gilbert, Hamburg, 60 bls. rags.
Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, C. Gilbert, Hamburg, 24 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., C. Gilbert, Hamburg, 78 bls. rags.
Whaling Waste Products Co., C. Gilbert, Hamburg, 18 bls. rags.
Romeo, Camavai & Figli, Essex Emory, Marseilles, 17 bls. rags.
National Chemical Bank, Essex Emory, Marseilles, 84 bls. bagging.
W. Schall & Co., Essex Emory, Marseilles, 43 bls. rags.
Royal Manfg. Co., Cabo Hatteras, Genoa, 85 bls. bagging.
Royal Manfg. Co., Cabo Hatteras, Genoa, 39 bls. cotton waste.
Brown Bros. & Co., Cabo Hatteras, Leghorn, 159 bls. rags.
Sterling Mill Supply Co., Inc., Cabo Hatteras, Marseilles, 102 bls. rags.
National Bank of Commerce, Cabo Hatteras, Marseilles, 159 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Cabo Hatteras, Barcelona, 99 bls. bagging.
New England Waste Co., Oakspring, Rotterdam, 161 bls. rags.
Marx Maier Papermill Supply Co., Oakspring, Rotterdam, 5 bls. rags.
Bowery-East River National Bank, Ohio Maru, Naples, 33 bls. rags.
Bowery-East River National Bank, Ohio Maru, Naples, 40 bls. bagging.
Chemical National Bank, Veendam, Rotterdam, 43 bls. bagging.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Veendam, Rotterdam, 170 bls. rags.
Maurice O'Meara Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 10 bls. rags.
Sterling Mill Supply Co., Inc., Veendam, Rotterdam, 162 bls. rags.
Royal Manfg. Co., Samland, Antwerp, 42 bls. bagging.
Marx Maier Papermill Supply Co., Anaconda, Rotterdam, 204 bls. bagging.
New England Waste Co., Anaconda, Rotterdam, 262 bls. bagging.
D. I. Murphy, Anaconda, Rotterdam, 36 bls. rags.
Sterling Mill Supply Co., Inc., Anaconda, Rotterdam, 71 bls. rags.
Maurice O'Meara Co., Eastern Dawn, Antwerp, 389 bls. flax waste.
Royal Manfg. Co., Eastern Dawn, Antwerp, 25 bls. thread waste.
Manufacturers Trust Co., Frederick VIII, Copenhagen, 455 bls. bagging.
Amtorg Trading Co., Frederick VIII, Copenhagen, 171 bls. rags.
C. R. Spence & Co., California, Glasgow, 13 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 127 bls. bagging.
Salomon Bros. & Co., A. Ballin, Hamburg, 85 bls. rags.
State Bank, A. Ballin, Hamburg, 400 bls. bagging.
Equitable Trust Co., Zeeland, Antwerp, 128 bls. flax waste.
Equitable Trust Co., Bruxelles, Havre, 210 bls. rags.
The Stone Bros. Co., Inc., Bruxelles, Havre, 30 bls. string waste.
National City Bank, Bruxelles, Havre, 139 bls. rags.
Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Bruxelles, Havre, 79 bls. string waste.
V. Galaup, Bruxelles, Havre, 20 bls. rags.
Chemical National Bank, Bruxelles, Dunkirk, 102 bls. rags.
Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, Amer. Merchant, London, 5 bls. rags.
Anglo-South American Trust Co., Caucasier, Antwerp, 78 bls. rags.
Anglo-South American Trust Co., Caucasier, Antwerp, 275 bls. flax waste.
Bowery-East River National Bank, Caucasier, Antwerp, 469 bls. rags.
Central National Bank, Caucasier, Antwerp, 60 bls. bagging.
Darmstadt, Scott & Courtney, Bronte, Buenos Aires, 180 bls. rags.
Chemical National Bank, Sweden Maru, Hamburg, 17 bls. rags.
D. M. Hicks, Hakodate Maru, Kobe, 145 bls. rags.
J. M. Johnson, Eastside, Manchester, 60 bls. bagging.
Royal Manfg. Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 46 bls. rags.
The Stone Bros. Co., Inc., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 40 bls. rags.
National Bank of Cleveland, Bellepline, Rotterdam, 34 bls. rags.
American Woolstock Corp., Volendam, Rotterdam, 250 bls. rags.
J. Cohen, Volendam, Rotterdam, 20 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Volendam, Rotterdam, 150 bls. rags.
Chemical National Bank, Muenchen, Bremen, 46 bls. rags.
Robert Blank, Asia, Constantinople, 492 bls. rags.

(Continued on page 70)

TEXAS GULF SULPHUR

99½ Per Cent Pure

Huge reserves, ample stocks of remarkably pure material and unexcelled service.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Company

General Offices

41 East 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

Sulphur Deposit and Plant, Gulf, Matagorda County, Texas

BLUE RIDGE FIBER

Bleached Soda Pulp

Manufactured and sold by

COLUMBIAN PAPER COMPANY

BUENA VISTA VIRGINIA

Samples and Prices upon application

A Reliable Source of Supply for Pulp and Paper Mill Machinery and Equipment:

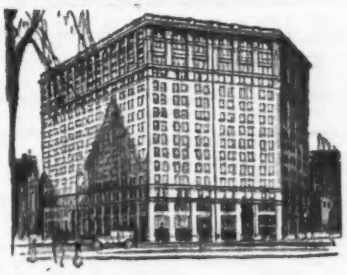
BARKING DRUMS
INCINERATORS
EVAPORATORS
CHIP SCREENS
CHIPPERS
PULPWOOD SLASHERS
CUT-OFF MACHINES
HEAVY TRANSMISSIONS
COLLAPSIBLE WINDER SHAFTS
CONVEYORS

Acid Resisting Bronze

Special Machinery Built to Order

D. J. MURRAY MFG. CO.

WAUSAU, WIS.



Paper buyers find leading manufacturers in the Fifth Avenue Building

On your buying trip to New York, begin at The Fifth Avenue Building. It is the buying center for book, coated, and other papers. Here you will find the New York offices and salesrooms of the leading paper merchants, mill supply manufacturers and mill engineers. Here, in one building—on one buying trip—you can complete your needs for the season. The exceptional convenience of location, pleasing atmosphere and association with successful business men make this the obvious place to do your New York buying.

Its situation at historic Madison Square places The Fifth Avenue Building within easy reach of all uptown and downtown New York. Surrounded by the leading hotels. Ten minutes by subway from the Pennsylvania Terminal. Thirteen minutes from Grand Central. Busses and surface lines pass the door. Two elevated lines are within two blocks.

The FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

Broadway and Fifth Avenue, at Madison Square, New York

"More than an office building"

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

(*Continued from page 68*)

OLD ROPE

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Veendam, Rotterdam, 46 coils.

Amtorg Trading Co., Frederick VIII, Copenhagen, 80 coils.

Brown Bros. & Co., Zeeland, Antwerp, 101 coils.

Brown Bros. & Co., Francisco, Hull, 299 coils.

International Purchasing Co., Volendam, Rotterdam, 40 coils.

Brown Bros. & Co., Volendam, Rotterdam, 294 coils.

MANILA ROPE

Ellermans' Wilson Line, Minnewaska, London, 81 coils.

Ellermans' Wilson Line, Berengaria, Southampton, 126 coils.

New York Cordage Co., Zeeland, Antwerp, 50 bls.

WOOD PULP

Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Oakspring, Rotterdam, 675 bls. wood pulp, 138 tons.

French-American Banking Corp., Oakspring, Rotterdam, 850 bls. wood pulp, 177 tons.

M. Gottesman & Co., Inc., Veendam, Rotterdam, 1350 bls. wood pulp.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Samland, Antwerp, 1767 bls. wood pulp.

Buck, Kiaer & Co., Inc., Muenchen, Bremen, 1600 bls. sulphite.

Pagel, Horton & Co., Inc., Argosy, Husum, 1800 bls. sulphate, 300 tons.

Buck, Kiaer & Co., Inc., Frederick VIII, Oslo, 800 bls. kraft pulp.

Tidewater Papermills Co., Bornholm, Liverpool, N. S., 12,290 bls. wood pulp.

Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 1524 bls. kraft pulp.

Buck, Kiaer & Co., Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 800 bls. sulphite.

Price & Pierce, Ltd., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 1920 bls. wet pulp.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Zeeland, Antwerp, 630 bls. wood pulp.

Bulkley, Dunton & Co., Sweden Maru, Hamburg, 1350 bls. wood pulp, 210 tons.

Johanson, Wales & Sparre, Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 245 bls. sulphite.

Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 150 bls. wood pulp.

WOOD PULP WADDING

Birn & Wachenheim, Volendam, Rotterdam, 101 bls.

WOOD FLOUR

B. L. Soberski, Veendam, Rotterdam, 2000 bags.

A. Kramer & Co., Veendam, Rotterdam, 400 bags.

The Hansa Co., Anaconda, Rotterdam, 400 bls., 20,300 kilos.

CASEIN

Crawford, Hammond & Co., Brazilian Prince, Buenos Aires, 1250 bags, 75,000 kilos.

National City Bank, Brazilian Prince, Buenos Aires, 1667 bags, 100,020 kilos.

Bank of America, Bronte, Buenos Aires, 1290 bags.

Irving Bank-Columbia Trust Co., Bronte, Buenos Aires, 417 bags.

Casein Manfg. Co., Bronte, Buenos Aires, 417 bags.

T. M. Duche & Sons, Vandyck, Buenos Aires, 834 bags.

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1926

Katzenstein & Keene, Inc., Cabo Hatteras, Marseilles, 190 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Cabo Hatteras, Marseilles, 241 bls. rags.

S. Birkenstein & Sons, Cabo Hatteras, Barcelona, 75 bls. rags.

S. Birkenstein & Sons, Cabo Hatteras, Barcelona, 35 bls. manila rope.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Cabo Hatteras, Barcelona, 193 bls. rags.

S. Birkenstein & Sons, Anaconda, Rotterdam, 247 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Anaconda, Rotterdam, 66 bls. rags.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Anaconda, Rotterdam, 63 bls. rags.

Sterling Mill Supply Co., Inc., Anaconda, Rotterdam, 194 bls. bagging.

S. E. Ingler, Anaconda, Rotterdam, 440 bls. rags.

S. Specter & Co., Anaconda, Rotterdam, 137 bls. rags.

Robert Blank, Anaconda, Rotterdam, 309 bls. rags.

A. W. Fenton, Inc., Anaconda, Rotterdam, 202 bls. rags.

Dichman, Wright & Pugh, Anaconda, Rotterdam, 41 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Eastern Dawn, Antwerp, 314 bls. rags.

Walworth & Son, Eastern Dawn, Antwerp, 60 bls. thread waste.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 63 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 871 bls. wood pulp, 182 tons.

O. G. Hempstead & Son, Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 754 bags wood flour, 34,980 kilos.

R. Wolf, Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 187 bls. rags.

D. I. Murphy, Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 549 bls. rags.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 134 bls. rags.

A. W. Fenton, Inc., Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 189 bls. rags.

Reis & Co., Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 25 bls. cotton waste.

G. W. Millar & Co., Eastern Dawn, Rotterterdam, 94 bls. rags.

S. Birkenstein & Sons, Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 363 bls. rags.

Philadelphia National Bank, Eastern Dawn, Rotterdam, 14 bls. rags.

Buck, Kiaer & Co., Inc., Argosy, Obbola, 3500 bls. kraft pulp, 500 tons.

Pagel, Horton & Co., Inc., Argosy, Hornefors, 4980 bls. sulphite, 830 tons.

Pagel, Horton & Co., Inc., Argosy, Husum, 6197 bls. sulphate, 1032 tons.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Goettingen, Germany, 74 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Seattle Spirit, Hamburg, 287 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., London Commerce, London, 59 bls. paper stock.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Malmen, Sweden, 203 bls. wood pulp.

Kidder-Peabody Accep. Corp., Bruxelles, Havre, 42 bls. rags.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Bruxelles, Havre, 226 bls. rags.

The Stone Bros. Co., Inc., Bruxelles, Havre, 38 bls. rags.

The Stone Bros. Co., Inc., Bruxelles, Dunkirk, 37 bls. rags.

Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Bruxelles, Dunkirk, 572 bls. rags.

M. Friedman, Bellepline, Rotterdam, 46 bls. rags.

D. I. Murphy, Bellepline, Rotterdam, 99 bls. rags.

J. L. Shoemaker & Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 10 cs. colored paper.

A. W. Fenton, Inc., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 214 bls. rags.

Walter, Inc., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 34 bls. wrapping paper.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 156 bls. rags.

J. A. Steer & Co., Bellepline, Rotterdam, 88 coils old rope.

A. H. Searle, Bellepline, Rotterdam, 62 bls. rags.

Southwark National Bank, Bellepline, Rotterdam, 15 bls. rags.

Robert Blank, Goettingen, Hamburg, 524 bls. rags.

Robert Blank, Rhode Island, Glasgow, 212 bls. rags.

Robert Blank, Seattle Spirit, Hamburg, 170 bls. rags.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1926

Baltimore Trust Co., Bruxelles, Havre, 225 bls. rags.

National City Bank, Bruxelles, Havre, 780 bls. rags.

Guaranty Trust Co., Sweden Maru, Hamburg, 756 bls. sulphite pulp, 51 tons.

Baltimore Trust Co., East Side, Manchester, 28 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., West Ally, Rotterdam, 534 bls. wood pulp.

NORFOLK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1926

Castle & Overton, Inc., West Ally, —, 683 bls. wood pulp.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING MAY 8, 1926

1st Natl. Bank of Boston, Brizilian Prince, Buenos Aires, 1251 bags casein, 75,060 kilos.

Pagel, Horton & Co., Inc., Argosy, Obbola, 2800 bls. sulphate pulp, 400 tons.

Pagel, Horton & Co., Inc., Argosy, Husum, 17,016 bls. sulphate pulp, 2841 tons.

Goes to Brazil

R. N. Miller, of the pulp and paper staff of the United States Forest Products Laboratory, sailed from New York on Saturday last, May 8, to enter the employ of the Paulista Railway Company, of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Mr. Miller's connection with the Brazilian company is a result of the work on the pulping of eucalyptus wood for news print paper, which was carried on under his direction in December.

Mr. Miller was born in Appleton, Wis., was graduated from Lawrence College in 1911, and received his Master of Science degree from the University of Illinois, 1913. After graduation, he was a chemist for the United States Gypsum Company, of Chicago, until 1915, when he went to Bureau of Chemistry, Washington. Here he remained as junior chemist until 1917, when he went to Port Edwards, Wis., with the Nedoosa Edwards Paper Company, as chemist and assistant superintendent of one of the sulphite mills. From 1918 to early in 1921 he secured further sulphite experience with the Interlake Pulp and Paper Company, Appleton, Wis., and Ha!Ha! Bay Sulphite Company, (Now Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Company, Bagotville, P. Q.

Mr. Miller joined the staff of the Forest Products Laboratory in 1921 and has been engaged almost entirely on sulphite investigations. He is vice-chairman of the sulphite committee of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry.

Crown-Willamette to Build at Camas

PORTLAND, Ore., May 6, 1926.—The Crown-Willamette Paper company will build at once two new concrete structures at Camas, Wash. Lindstrom & Feigenson, Portland, have the contract which will total close to $150,000. The buildings will be two stories high, one to be an addition to the beater room and the other to be used as a finishing room, and it is expected that the work will be completed in about six months.

The continued expansion takes care of the fast increasing business of the company especially in newsprint production.

JAMES W. SEWALL
Consulting Forester
OLD TOWN MAINE
Largest Cruising House in America

FREDERICK L. SMITH
21 EAST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK
PULP AND PAPER MILL ENGINEER

Don't Guess at Important Matters
BOWSHER'S SPEED or MOTION INDICATOR is indispensable
in obtaining a UNIFORM speed of machinery, and is one of the most PROFITABLE little devices ever put in a mill. Will pay for itself in 30 days. Dial 12 in. in diameter. Weight, 10 lbs.
The N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

VITALE & ROTHERY
FOREST ENGINEERS
527 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

B. M. BAXTER & CO.
Engineering Service for Paper Mills
PULP PAPER BOXBOARD POWER
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. 400 Lindquist Bldg.
CLEVELAND, O. 5716 Euclid Ave.

STEBBINS ENGINEERING & MFG. CO.
Watertown, New York
Digester, Acid Proof and other Guaranteed Linings
Chemical Pulp Mill Engineers

MUIRHEAD and MANSFIELD
501 Fifth Avenue New York City
Board Mill Production Service
Standardized Furnishes and Costs
Production Quality Economy Problems
A New Service based on twenty-five years' Practical Experience

KARL A. LEFREN
CONSULTING ENGINEER
171 Madison Ave., New York City

JAMES L. CAREY
Paper Mill Architect and Engineer
208 North Laramie Avenue, Chicago
Cable Address: JASCAR, Chicago
Codes: ABC 5th Western Union

C. C. HOCKLEY
Consulting Engineer
Paper & Pulp Mills
Power Plants
Industrial Reports
Appraisals
Room 1237, Northwest Bank Bldg.
PORTLAND, OREGON

UNITED STATES TESTING COMPANY, Inc.
316 Hudson Street, New York City
PAPER: Microscopical, physical and chemical tests. Complete laboratories. Constant standard conditions.
WOODPULP: Sampling, weighing, and moisture determinations by own staff at New York and Philadelphia. Special arrangements for other ports.
Approved chemists to American Paper and Pulp Association and American Association of Woodpulp Importers.

Penn Paper and Stock Company
PACKERS OF ALL GRADES OF
WASTE PAPER
240 N. FRONT STREET PHILADELPHIA

HAYTON PUMP and BLOWER CO.
APPLETON, WIS.
Centrifugal and Triplex Pumps
FOR ALL PURPOSES
Designing Pumps to Fit All Conditions Our Specialty

STANDARD PAPER CO.
BOX BOARDS
AND BRISTOLS
KALAMAZOO :: MICHIGAN

D. MANSON SUTHERLAND, Jr.
Consulting Chemical Engineer
Broad Street Bank Building Trenton, N. J.
SPECIAL FIBRE PRODUCTS AND PROCESSES
HOMOGENEOUS BOARDS,
WATERPROOFING COMPOSITIONS
FORMING AND DRYING MACHINES
UTILIZATION OF WASTE FIBRES
PURIFICATION OF EFFLUENTS

A. J. BRADLEY MFG. COMPANY
Oiled Stencil Board
Lamp Shade Parchment
IN A VARIETY OF GRADES AND COLORS
101 BEEKMAN STREET NEW YORK

New York Market Review

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, May 12, 1926.

Trading in the local paper market during the past week was mostly along routine lines. The demand for the various grades of paper is said to be satisfactory for the time of the year and prices, in most divisions of the industry, are being well maintained. Excellent reports are being received from the sales forces of the leading paper houses, and the opinion is expressed by many observers of the market that the present condition will probably prevail for some time.

The news print industry continues to expand and the increased production maintained this year is being absorbed in a satisfactory manner. Stocks on hand are reported to be limited, and the spot market is very firm. According to many authorities, this position will continue until the middle of summer, at least, if not longer.

A slightly improved request is being experienced in the paper board market, and it is believed that should the demand increase to any extent, prices will soon return to their former levels. The fine paper market is still exhibiting a strong tendency and prices are holding up very well. The coarse paper market is practically unchanged, while the demand for wrapping paper is persistent.

Mechanical Pulp

Demand for mechanical pulp is fairly good at present and the ground wood market is steady to firm. Spot offerings are rather limited. Shipments on contract are proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Imported ground wood, No. 1, moist, is still selling at from $36 to $38 a ton, ex dock, and dry at from $37 to $40 a ton.

Chemical Pulp

Some slight concessions have been recorded in the chemical pulp market, due to the fact that the Swedish mills have again started making shipments from the Baltic, and that the board business is still below normal. Imported easy bleaching sulphite is now selling at from 3.45 to 3.60 cents a pound, and No. 1 strong unbleached at from 3.05 to 3.20 cents a pound. Imported Mitscherlich unbleached is quoted at from 3.10 to 3.50 cents a pound, and No. 1 kraft at from 3.10 to 3.20 cents a pound.

Old Rope and Bagging

Domestic old rope is in steady demand and the market will undoubtedly become stronger in the near future should the strike in England last for any considerable time. Imported old rope is moving rather slowly at present according to reports from reliable quarters. All grades of bagging are attracting a little more interest and a general improvement in this market is looked for soon.

Rags

Quietness still prevails in both the domestic and imported rag markets. Roofing rags are somewhat easier, although stocks in the hands of dealers are said to be limited. An increased demand for fiber rags is now being experienced, and the outlook for this section of the market is bright. Collections are improving gradually now that the warmer weather is at hand.

Waste Paper

With the exception of soft white shavings, for which a better feeling is developing, there is nothing new to report in the waste paper market. The demand from the board mills is only light and consists mostly of small tonnage lots. The request for old kraft is below normal, but many dealers are looking forward to improved conditions in the industry in the near future.

Twine

The twine market is practically unchanged. Influenced by the excellent demand for wrapping paper which is being experienced at the present time, the indications are that prices for twine will shortly begin to climb to former levels.

Brightens Prospects for Removal of Keystone Co.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

COHOES, N. Y., May 10, 1926.—The failure of the legislature to pass the proposed bill which provided for the abandonment of the Champlain Canal is said to have brightened the prospects for bringing the plant of the Keystone Paper Company from Philadelphia to this city. The Mohawk Papermakers Inc., which operates a hydro-electric power plant on the canal was strongly opposed to the abandonment measure as was also the Manning Paper Company, of Green Island. The latter company while using purchased electricity for power purposes draws water from what is known as "the State Basin" for manufacturing purposes and this basin is fed by the Champlain Canal.

H. J. Prankard, president of the Mohawk Papermakers, stated recently that his concern was endeavoring to bring the Keystone Paper Company to this city and intimated that this would be accomplished if the canal could be retained. The Keystone Paper Company is a customer of the Mohawk Corporation using the product of the local mills and the location of its plant in this city would, it is said, result in a large saving in transportation and manufacturing costs.

Bids for Government Waste Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1926.—The Government Printing Office will receive bids on June 7 for the purchase of paper shavings, waste paper, etc., that may accumulate there during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927.

The estimated quantity of material to accumulate during that time includes the following: 40,000 pounds of shavings from white and colored blank books; 750,000 pounds of shavings from white book papers; 500,000 pounds of shavings from white and colored book papers, etc.; 600,000 pounds of printed waste, free from ground wood; 200,000 pounds of postal card waste; 2,800,000 pounds of wrappers from rollers and flat stock; 300,000 pounds of cuttings from strawboard, etc.; 40,000 pounds of twine and rope from bundles; 175,000 pounds of discarded publications, etc.; 200,000 pounds of news print and news print shavings.

Bids for Government Paper

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1926.—The Bureau of Supplies & Accounts, Navy Department will receive bids on May 18 for 447,500 rolls of toilet paper for delivery at the east coast navy yards and also for 405,000 rolls for delivery at the west coast yards.

The Government Printing Office will receive bids on May 17 for 5,000 sheets of 22 x 28, 4 ply red railroad board.

The Government Printing Office will receive bids on May 17 for 616 pounds (628 sheets) of 24½ x 39, 90 pounds, mimeograph paper.

The

ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY

Daily Capacity
425 TONS

Newsprint, Catalog
Directory Papers
Butchers Manila
Packers Oiled Manila

General Sales Office
49 Wall St., New York

Farmers' Bank Bldg.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

GATTI PAPER STOCK CORPORATION
41 East 42nd St., New York
Paper and Woolen Mfrs.' Supplies
COTTON AND WOOLEN WASTE
Warehouse—Hoboken, N. J. Branch Office—Holyoke, Mass

Salomon Bros.&Co.

IMPORTERS OF
All Grades of Rag and Paper Stock
200 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
COTTON WASTE :: LINTERS :: RAMIE

GDC

IF YOU are confronted with special color problems such as fastness to light, fastness to alkali or soap; or if you have two-sidedness-troubles of delicate shades, let our newly equipped laboratories assist you.

GENERAL DYESTUFF CORPORATION

230 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

FINE FACE FELTS FOR FINE PAPERS

ENGLISH or BAKER WOVEN

Absolutely leave no felt marks in paper. TRIUNE Three Ply Felts insure large production. Made from

60" TO 214" WIDE

FITCHBURG DUCK MILLS
FITCHBURG, MASS.

---

82 Years Making Fine Face Felts for papermakers

Miscellaneous Markets

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, May 12, 1926.

Conditions in the chemical market are practically unchanged. The demand for paper makers' chemicals is about normal for this period of the year and a fair volume of inquiries are being received for future business. Contract withdrawals are being well maintained and indications are that shipments for May will prove as heavy as shipments in the preceding month. Despite keen competition for business, prices are generally holding well up to schedule, with the exception of slight modifications in some instances on desirable orders.

BLANC FIXE.—No new developments transpired in the blanc fixe market and the demand for both the pulp and powder remains fairly satisfactory. Prices continue steady at the previously quoted levels. The pulp is quoted at $56 per ton, in bulk, and the powder at from 4 to 4½ cents a pound.

BLEACHING POWDER.—The bleaching powder market exhibits a sound tendency. Contract withdrawals are still proceeding at a satisfactory rate. Stocks on hand are limited and the spot market is firm. Prices are unchanged. Bleaching powder is quoted at from $2 to $2.40 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works, according to quantity.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Steadiness continues to prevail in the caustic soda market. May shipments so far have been even larger than anticipated. Prices are holding up to previous levels. The spot market has been fairly active of late. Quotations on caustic soda range from $3.10 to $3.15 per 100 pounds, at works. Spot car lots are selling at from $3.20 to $3.25 per 100 pounds.

CASEIN.—Offerings of casein are very limited at present and prices have again advanced. In the near future, supplies are expected to become more plentiful, with a consequent easing of prices. Imported casein is now quoted at 18 cents a pound, in bags, while domestic casein is selling at from 17 to 18 cents a pound.

CHINA CLAY.—Demand for both imported and domestic china clay is steady. Contract shipments are going forward at a good rate. No changes have been reported in prices, which are holding up well. Domestic washed clay is still quoted at from $8 to $9 a ton, at mine, and pulverized at $10 a ton. Imported china clay is selling at from $13 to $22 a ton, in bulk, ship side.

CHLORINE.—Production of chlorine is normal and shipments on contract are moving in good volume. The demand for this product continues strong, and prices rule very firm. The quotation on chlorine is still 4 cents a pound, in tanks or multi-unit cars, at works, on contract orders. The spot quotation is from 4½ to 4¾ cents a pound.

ROSIN.—The rosin market has been very quiet during the past week and immediate demands have been apparently well satisfied. Prices have been steadily declining for some time, but a reaction may be expected when a real active demand sets in. At the naval stores, the grades of rosin used in the paper mills are being offered at from $9.50 to $10.85 per 280 pounds, ship side, in barrels.

SALT CAKE.—Trading in the salt cake market during the past week continued along routine lines. Contract withdrawals are being well maintained and prices are holding up very well. The spot demand is fairly good and stocks are offering in sufficient quantities to take care of immediate requirements. Salt cake is still selling at from $17 to $20 a ton, in bulk, at works.

SODA ASH.—The position of the soda ash industry is strong. Shipments on contract continue well up to the average and production is being maintained at a satisfactory rate. Stocks in hand are still low, but are expected to accumulate to some extent from now on. Contract quotations, in car lots, at works, per 100 pounds, range as follows: in bulk, $1.25; in bags, $1.38; and in barrels, $1.63.

STARCH.—In the starch market, trading is being well maintained, and conditions are practically unchanged. Consumption has been satisfactory for some time past. Special paper makers starch is still quoted at $3.32 per 100 pounds, in bags, and at $3.49 per 100 pounds, in barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—Some competition for desirable orders has developed in the sulphate of alumina market, and prices are reported to have been shaded slightly in some instances. Contract shipments are moving steadily to consumers. Sulphate of alumina is quoted at from $2 to $2.05 per 100 pounds, for the iron free, in bags, at works, and at from $1.40 to $1.45 for the commercial grades.

SULPHUR.—Demand for sulphur is mostly routine. Shipments on contract are normal and prices steady to firm. An excellent volume of inquiries are in the market for future business and the outlook for the industry is bright. Sulphur is now quoted at from $18 to $19 a ton, in bulk, at mine, and at from $21 to $23 a ton, ship side.

TALC.—Contract withdrawals of talc are moving in good volume and the tone of the market is strong. The demand for this product is persistent and prices are being well maintained. American talc is selling at from $15 to $18 a ton, at mine. French talc is quoted at from $18 to $22 a ton.

PHILADELPHIA DEMAND BROADENS

(*Continued from page 34*)

in the Court of Common Pleas in this city. The object of the hearing is to obtain a release of the paper company, which has been trading as a corporation at 266 S. American street, from its former incorporation, and reorganization as a firm to include all the former associates of the company. The Progressive Company has been engaged in the business of coarse paper and specialties for more than six years. Its present personnel, which will also be associated with the firm upon reorganization, includes Harry Clair, Samuel Clair, and Miss Miriam Clair. The firm will continue its business along the old established lines.

Warren Paper Co. Before the Poor Richards

Paper and its relationship to advertising was explained to the members of the Poor Richard Club, by Jesse X. Clark, field representative of the S. D. Warren Paper Company, at the meeting of that advertising fraternity last Thursday. The S. D. Warren Company is locally represented by the D. L. Ward Company and the Charles Beck Paper Company, and it was in cooperation with these distributors that the talk was given.

Edwin T. Garrett Company in Bankruptcy

An involuntary bankruptcy petition was filed against the Edwin T. Garrett Paper Company, of Lansdowne, near Philadelphia, in the United States District Court here during the week. The creditors who filed the claims were the Penn Paper and Stock Company, $1638; Charles B. Robinson, $1517; and Daniel I. Murphy, Inc., $439. All are paper stocks dealers. The Garrett Company operates tissue mills in the Lansdowne plant. It was formerly owned by Edwin T. Garrett, under whose name it was conducted. The founder died in 1908, and his son, Harvey Garrett, became its president, treasurer and general manager. Associated with him are Caspar Garrett, vice president, and H. L. Garrett, secretary.

Purchasing Agents to Discuss Paper

DAYTON, Ohio, May 10, 1926.—The purchasing Agents' Association will hold a meeting next Thursday night at the Grey Manor where dinner will be served and officers elected for the year. The general subject to be discussed is "Paper."

This subject will not be tackled until every one has tucked away a sufficient supply of provender to put them in good spirits.

R. C. Williams of the Central Ohio Paper Company, Columbus, has been invited to speak on "Paper Making" and a film will be shown in connection with the address. R. C. Ellis, sales manager of the Egry Register Company, will talk on "Making Business Records." This talk also will be illustrated.